ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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PRICES CHANGING DAILY AND HOURLY

These are troublous times for the market reporter. He gets a perfectly good quotation on some standard product and in twenty-four hours, even before the paper goes to press, the price is raised anywhere from 5 cents to $1. The reason is obvious, but a word of explanation is due the buyer at a distance from New York who attempts to purchase goods at trade paper prices and is asked whether he is a descendant of Rip Van Winkle and has been asleep at the 'phone.

A dealer who specializes in crude drugs was offered 60 cents for cubebs, last week, by a competitor. He found he had about the only spot stock of the berries available and he raised his price to 65 cents when the next customer called. A sale at 65 cents was easily made, so he raised the price to 70 cents. So the market goes in perhaps a thousand items. The importer or producer fixes a price to suit the situation.

Quicksilver in flasks was sold for $150, one day, although the purchaser had a consignment on the way that was invoiced at $89. He does not know when it will arrive. He was obliged to make delivery and he paid the price.

Another example of the erratic situation is quinine. Owing to delay and censorship of cablegrams, manufacturers do not know whether cinchona bark is being shipped from Amsterdam and are even in doubt about the price of quinine abroad. It is advancing in London, but nothing definite may be known until after the auction sales at Amsterdam on February 23rd.

Opium stocks are so low that manufacturers are holding supplies for making morphine, needed in the hospitals and by physicians, and have practically withdrawn all offers. The nominal price of opium is perhaps $20 per pound, but one jobber is asking $30.

When shipments in quantity arrive prices sometimes break or become much easier, but a great part of the imported drugs, chemicals and raw materials is to meet contracts and in such cases the market is not affected. The trade is awaiting developments, not only abroad but also the action of the United States government. Should war be declared the government would need many chemicals in large quantities immediately. It is probable that the prices of glycerin, intermediates and other products needed in the making of munitions would advance. So the spot market is very uncertain and price changes occur daily and hourly.

HOW SUBMARINE WARFARE IS FELT HERE

Serious as the situation is concerning imports and exports, there is a brighter side in the fact that the curtailment of trade with Great Britain, France and countries bordering on the Mediterranean will tend to open up new opportunities in South America, in Southern Africa and across the Pacific. Already Japan has shown large increases in exports since the war began and Australia, the Union of South Africa and all the Latin-American countries are hungry for products of this country.

Changes in shipping routes will be necessary, for the regular lines to western Europe are tied up as tight as if there was an actual blockade of United States ports. Manufacturing plants are confronted with the alternative of restricting their output or filling warehouses to overflowing. Steamships in port have all the freight they can handle for some time to come and refuse to make further commitments. The railroad yards at New York and New Jersey terminals are congested with export freight and the roads are issuing embargoes to prevent further shipments being sent forward until there is some relief in sight.

A financial situation fraught with credit difficulties is sure to follow, because manufacturers holding contracts for war supplies are not able to draw on account until the goods are delivered at the dock or alongside ship. The banks will therefore be called upon to do their share to relieve the money stringency, and the country must depend upon the bankers to keep careful watch of this unexpected inflation of credit. It is probable that curtailment in production will be the result.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Advance figures on exports for 1916 show that American firms last year shipped out more than $124,000,000 in drugs, dyes and chemicals. The record for 1913 was $27,000,000. While a good part of the increase in value is due to the prices asked last year—six or eight times as great as prices on corresponding articles in 1913—yet a great industrial development is shown by the reports. Coal-tar dyes and intermediates figure to a great extent in chemical shipments. Alcohol, glycerin, sulphuric acid and heavy chemicals also figure heavily in the export list.

A Dutch writer complains that the Dutch Pharmacopoeia is too strict in its requirements as to purity of drugs to suit war-time conditions. In this connection a wholesale drug house at Amsterdam publishes a list of products which cannot be obtained free from impurities. There are many reasons for the decline in quality. Scarcity, high freight rates and the phenomenal prices, which tempt some producers to make products with the manufacture of which they are not familiar, tend to bring upon the market much material of an inferior grade. The same complaint is heard in this country and conditions will grow worse if stocks cannot be replenished by fresh importations.

The Committee of the Pan-Russian District Councils Union placed orders for drugs and pharmaceuticals in England valued at $2,650,000. Contracts placed in France amounted to $320,000 and the United States supplied goods valued at $113,500. If shipping facilities could be improved there is no reason why American manufacturers should not more than double the sales of drugs to Russia. The Petrograd correspondent of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS writes that if the committee is called upon to make further purchases it will deal more extensively with American exporters.

The du Pont Powder Company announces in its annual report that the officers of the company expect to employ $60,000,000 in the development of the various plants for conducting a business in general chemicals. The possibilities in colors, dyestuffs, intermediates and chemicals are almost unlimited with such available capital. The net earnings of the powder company, including the chemical plants, were more than $82,000,000, in 1916.

BRUEN, RITCHEY & CO. TO BE ABSORBED BY SCHIEFFELIN & CO. ON APRIL 1st

William P. Ritchey to Retire—Firm In Existence for 79 Years—Employees of Bruen, Ritchey & Co. to be Taken Over by Schieffelin & Co.

The retirement of William P. Ritchey, senior member of the firm of Bruen, Ritchey & Co., wholesale druggists, and the consolidation of that firm with Schieffelin & Co., is one of the important features of the week in the drug trade. The change will take place on April 1st of this year.

Just when the actual stock transfer will be announced is not yet given out. The members of the Bruen and Ritchey firm will be taken care of by the Schieffelin company and it is understood that there will be no change in the personnel of the clerks and salesmen. The good-will of Bruen, Ritchey & Co., will be considered, and it is the plan to have the absorbing company cover the territory and customers of the other concern in the manner that is now being used.

Both houses rank among the oldest in the city and Bruen, Ritchey & Co. will have completed seventy-nine years of business when it is closed out in April. It was organized on April 1, 1838, and every year since then has been systematically growing. The company is located at 214 Fulton street.

Details of the merger have not been announced. Mr. Ritchey himself is backward in saying anything yet, because he insists it is too early to discuss an event that can not take place for another month. He was asked if he would take over any large block of Schieffelin stock or if he would go into the firm, but he would not discuss the matter. It was learned, however, that his retirement is merely from active business and that he will still retain some control of his old company and the new concern by acting as vice-chairman of the Executive committee of the new company.

The same silence was found in the Schieffelin & Co. offices. There it is said that until the date of the stock transfer is announced, nothing will be given out more than has been offered. They would not say what disposition would be made of the other company. Nor was it possible to learn how the business would be conducted.

Such a consolidation, however, will lend strength to both concerns, according to the belief of the officials. Both are long established and both boast a large volume of good-will which will be of immense value as a combination. It is not yet known whether the present location on Fulton street will be abandoned.

GENERAL CHEMICAL CO. ELECTS OFFICERS

The annual meeting of the General Chemical Company was held on Thursday, February 15th, at Phillipstown, N. Y. The only business was the re-election of the Board of Directors: George Blumenthal, Everett B. Bragg, Henry W. Chappell, John M. Goetchius, Nelson A. Howard, William M. Johnson, Wm. J. Matheson, James L. Morgan, Lancaster Morgan, William A. Nash, Wm. N. Nichols, W. H. Nichols, Jr., C. W. Nichols, Edward H. Rising, Chas. Robinson Smith, Sanford H. Steele, and Henry Wigglesworth.

The Board of Directors held a meeting the next day, February 16th, and re-elected the officers of the previous year as follows: Chairman of the Board, Wm. H. Nichols; General Counsel, Sanford H. Steele; President, W. H. Nichols, Jr.; Vice-President and Secretary, James J. Morgan; Vice-President, Chas. Robinson Smith; Vice-President and Western Manager, Everett B. Bragg; Vice-President, John M. Goetchius; Vice-President, Nelson A. Howard; Treasurer, Lancaster Morgan; Assistant Treasurer, Clinton S. Lutkins; Assistant Secretary, Thomas F. Burgess; Assistant Secretary, F. H. Nichols; and General Auditor, Claude F. Wright.

STATE NARCOTIC COMMITTEE SAYS JOBBERS ARE OBSERVING THE LAW

Addicts Obtain Supplies Illegally—Treatment of Habit As a Disease Recommended—State Supply of Drugs for Addicts Urged

ALBANY, N. Y., February 20—The State Narcotic Committee made its report to the Legislature on Monday evening, recommending treatment of drug addicts as state charges and the treatment of the habit as a disease. Laws are proposed requiring that orders for narcotics be made out in triplicate and that certificates be required for persons using the hypodermic syringe.

The committee asks for an extension of time to make further investigations. Pending the establishment of new methods of treatment, it is urged that a supply of narcotic drugs should be made accessible for confirmed addicts.

The committee reports that those charged with the sale and distribution of these drugs are in the main observing the law, and that the legal distribution of these drugs is less than before the enactment of anti-narcotic laws, but that the public consumption is greater and the addicts obtain supplies illegally. The report further says:

"Your committee has found that narcotic drug addiction bears no relation in point of character and seriousness to any other known habit induced by the use of stimulants. Narcotic drug addicts, according to evidence adduced, should not be classed with the alcoholic, or the tobacco addict or the cocaine habitue.

"The constant use of narcotics produces a condition in the human body that many physicians of medical authority now recognize as a definite disease, which diseased condition absolutely requires a continued administration of narcotics to keep the body in normal function unless proper treatment and cure is provided.

"Your committee believes it to be one of the first duties of the State in dealing with this grave situation, to establish a supply of narcotic drugs to which the confirmed addict shall have access, under proper State regulation, pending the establishment of rational and recognized scientific treatment for his disease.

"The committee believes that of even greater importance is a thorough and searching investigation of all phases of the great problem of narcotic drug addiction existing in the State of New York, with the definite view of requesting or employing services of medical experts familiar with this disease and evolving from the mass of contradicting evidence at hand some order and classification which shall point to competent care and ultimate cure.

"Your committee recommends that more time be given to study conditions, and that the power of the committee be enlarged to provide for an investigation and examination of all institutions, private and public, attempting or claiming to treat or cure narcotic drug addictions.

"The testimony taken by your committee shows that those charged with the sale and distribution of narcotic drugs are in the main observing the law, and that the legal distribution of these drugs is less than before the enactment of these narcotic laws, both Federal and State.

"On the other hand, it is apparent from this testimony that public consumption of narcotic drugs has increased to an alarming extent. The inevitable conclusion is that the unfortunate addict has been forced to and does obtain his supply illegally.

"This condition arises very largely from the fact that many doctors and druggists, either from misunderstanding of the law or the true nature of the addict's disease have refused to prescribe or dispense narcotic drugs to the sufferer.

"Your committee contends that any member of the medical or pharmaceutical professions who refuses either to prescribe or to dispense narcotic drugs to the honest addict to alleviate the suffering and pain occasioned by lack of narcotics is not living up to the high standards of humanity and intelligence established by these great professions.

"In the opinion of your committee supplemental remedial legislation should be enacted at the present session of the Legislature with a view to further safeguarding the public from the ravages of narcotic drug addiction and providing means for a better check upon the narcotics dispensed in New York State.

"Such legislation should provide for a more complete record of narcotics distributed through legal mediums to the public in the form of a triplicate order blank upon which doctors, druggists, veterinarians and dentists shall obtain their supply of narcotics from manufacturers and jobbers.

"It is recommended by your committee, as a means of ameliorating this condition as far as possible by immediate legislation, that the present law be amended to include within its scope all persons, not duly licensed, doctors, druggists, veterinarians, dentists, or officials of private or public institutions charged with the treatment of disease, who shall aid, abet, or assist in any way in procuring narcotic drugs other than through the regular channels for distribution established by the State, and that such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

"It is further recommended by your committee that the present law be amended to bring within its scope any person or persons who shall procure or attempt to procure narcotic drugs through false representation as a duly licensed doctor, druggist, veterinarian, or dentist, or who shall forge a prescription or other order for these drugs and that such a person shall be adjudged guilty of a felony."

It is recommended that a certificate be required for all persons not duly licensed who make use of a hypodermic syringe.

HEARD IN DRUG TRADE CENTERS

American Glue Co. reports for 1916 net income of $664,887 against $248,530.

Smokeless powder valued at $1,196,416 cleared from New York recently for England.

The United States Geological Survey now has available for distribution its annual statement on borax in 1915.

Sulphur is reported to be scarce in the London market owing to difficulty in securing export licenses from the Italian Government.

Three Norwegian steamers, aggregate tonnage 8,447, have been chartered to take cargoes of acid phosphate from Baltimore to Rotterdam.

The steamship Virginia, which arrived last week, brought 4,800 packages of shellac. It is reported that the consignment is for delivery on contracts.

A cable from United States Consul General Skinner at London, says that the restrictions on the importation of borax and boron compounds into Norway have been canceled.

Burdock root is strengthening and it was said that dealers were paying as high as 25 cents a pound during the week. Big consuming interests are not yet in the market for their full requirements.

Oscar L. Whitelaw, president of the Whitelaw Brothers Chemical Company, St. Louis, died on February 11th. Mr. Whitelaw was assistant United States Treasurer under President Taft. He was 66 years old.

The Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3 a share and an extra dividend of 50c a share, payable March 19th to holders of record March 1st. These are the same amounts as were paid December 20th last.

Sales of bayberry wax were said to have been made between dealers at prices ranging around 28 cents a pound. It was intimated that stocks of this commodity were very low and had centered in the hands of one or two dealers, and that prices would probably be still higher.

F. G. Meyer, formerly resident buyer for Meyer Bros. Drug Company, St. Louis, is with relatives in Ft. Wayne, Ind., recuperating from an illness of a year and a half

duration. Mr. Meyer has spent over 15 months of that time in a hospital.

A fire in one of the buildings of the Maas & Waldstein Chemical Company, in the Port Newark section, last week, caused a loss of $15,000. It was caused by leaking picric acid which was ignited by a live coal raked from a fire in the boiler room.

Exports of aloes from the Union of South Africa during October, 1916, amounted to 13,983 pounds against 58,410 pounds in October, 1915. During the ten months ended October 31, 1916, the exports were 852,062 pounds against 446,642 pounds for the corresponding period of 1915.

H. C. Chatfield, of the Kasebier & Chatfield Shellac Company, will sail for New York on the ship Infanta Isabella from Barcelona, Spain. This is the same ship that will carry Ambassador Gerard to this country. Mr. Chatfield is expected to be in New York in the early part of March.

The United States' imports of cacao from Ecuador and Brazil in 1916 aggregate about 75 million pounds against 48 millions in 1914, and 43 millions in 1913. Our total imports of cacao for 1916 amount to about 250 million pounds against 156 millions in 1913, the year preceding the war.

I. F. Stone, president of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., says there is little probability of the government taking over the dye plants in case of war because munition makers have developed sufficient capacity since the war in Europe began to supply all ammunition that may be needed.

William Jay Schieffelin & Co., received advices from Bergen, Norway, putting the catch of codfish in Norway thus far this season at 800,000, which yielded 2,334 barrels of cod liver oil. In the same time last season the catch was 1,400,000 fish, producing 1,974 barrels of oil. The season opened January 15th.

Raw catgut used for sutures, which was imported from Germany before the war, is now made from sheeps' intestines by the big packing companies in this country. The treatment of the raw material was a secret process but the methods have been worked out and improved upon in many ways, and the supply is now adequate.

Charles G. Butz of Colgate & Co., sailed last Saturday for Porto Rico. While there he will discuss with the secretary of Porto Rico the matter of tares and tolerances which were recently promulgated. He will endeavor to have them made to accord generally with tares recognized in the law of the State of New York, and which have been worked out scientifically.

White pine bark has been receiving some attention of late and prices show strong upward tendencies. Quotations were given as 8 cents a pound, but there were instances in which sales were made at 7 cents and 7½ cents a pound. Some dealers are said to be holding for 12 cents a pound on the supposition that stocks are too small to satisfy the consuming demands.

Bolivian tin is now for first time finding a market in the United States due to the establishment of tin ore smelting works in New Jersey by American Smelting & Refining Company. Total imports of tin ore from Bolivia in 1916 amount to nearly 4 million dollars value against nothing in the preceding year, and practically all of this 1916 import occurred in the second half of the year.

Local dealers placing orders on the coast for damiana are asked 11½ cents and 12 cents a pound f.o.b. shipping points, equal to about 13½ cents and 14 cents a pound laid down in New York. These prices are shaded on sales from stocks held by local dealers, but the supply is said to be small, and when absorbed the reigning prices for new stock arriving will be based on the above quotations.

Chilean exports for 1916 promise a high record in value especially in nitrates and copper. Production of nitrates estimated at 63 million quintals against 38 millions in 1915 and 54 millions in 1914. Copper exports to the United States show large increase, our own figures of copper imports from Chile in eleven months of 1916 showing over 7 million pounds against 5½ millions in same months of 1915. These figures include both copper in ore and pigs, bars and ingots.

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., reports the opium remaining in warehouse December 31, 1916, at New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis, as follows:

Districts	Pounds	Value
New York	10,657	$78,501
Philadelphia	1,967	15,030
St. Louis	1,210	5,425
Total	13,834	$98,956

The Mineral Refining & Chemical Corporation, of St. Louis, has obtained a loan of $500,000 from the Mississippi Valley Trust Company on the ground and plant situated on the Iron Mountain Railway, near Rives des Peres. The plant has just been completed and represents an investment of about $1,000,000. A further investment of $1,500,000 is contemplated. The company will manufacture white paint pigment and chemicals by a new process. The owners are Spanish and Cuban capitalists. A. F. Versen, recently Industrial Commissioner of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, is general manager.

A statement was printed in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS on February 7th, that the Hinton Chemical Co., of Jersey City, had purchased the formulae and trade-marks of Henry K. Wampole & Co., Philadelphia. The notice should have read: "the formulae and trade-marks of the Non-Secret Department of Henry K. Wampole & Co." The announcement was made by the Hinton Chemical Co., 147 Cator avenue, Jersey City, which said that the company would hereafter be known as the Gibson, Howell Company. Henry K. Wampole & Co. continue in business as manufacturing pharmacists with general offices at 426 Fairmount avenue, Philadelphia.

In connection with the listing of the common stock of the Mathieson Alkali Works the following consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31st last was submitted: Gross profits $1,817,760; selling and general administration expenses $315,655; net profits $1,502,105; other income $139,303; total income $1,641,408; interest charges $65,905; balance $1,575,503; depreciation $123,421; balance $1,452,092; Virginia back taxes assessed in 1916 $12,915; net profits $1,439,167; dividends paid $604,443; surplus $834,724; previous surplus $412,828; final surplus $1,247,552. Net earnings of the company for the past six years have been as follows: 1911, $767,365; 1912, $743,860; 1913, $522,233; 1914, $583,297; 1915, $857,279, and 1916, $1,452,081.

The embargoes by the railroads and delays caused by lack of shipping facilities have made it impossible for the Aetna Explosives Company to deliver powder and obtain expected payments. A committee of bankers has been appointed to take care of the situation. The company has been making $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 worth of explosives monthly and recently closed large contracts for powder with Great Britain and France. The company from time to time has been forced to store large amounts of gunpowder until transportation facilities from the plants to Europe could be arranged. As the buyers did not pay for the goods until delivered, the corporation had to negotiate loans with bankers from time to time, secured by the explosives in storage. In January, 1916, a situation arose similar in effect and at that time debts were liquidated and working capital provided through the sale of $8,400,000 of new stock.

PART OF EARNINGS OF DU PONT COMPANY TO BE INVESTED IN CHEMICAL PLANTS

Preparations to Meet After-War Conditions Discussed by Pierre S. du Pont—Net Profits in 1916 Were $82,107,692

Pierre S. du Pont, president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., of Wilmington, in his annual report calls attention to the fact that the company's facilities are being put in such shape as will enable it to go ahead on general lines following the coming of peace in Europe. The employment of $60,000,000 is anticipated to fit the various plants for conducting a business in general chemicals. Notice is served that the reduction of war orders will make it expedient to cut down any extraordinary dividend payments. It is stated that the company already has paid out $60,000,000 since the war began in equipping itself to handle the immense war business.

In discussing plans for coping with conditions after the war the report says:

"For 1917 the reduction in prices of military powders and the continued extension of large credits to the purchasers of these powders make it expedient to curtail extraordinary dividend disbursements. Moreover, uncertainty as to industrial conditions after the termination of the war make it advisable to maintain great financial strength. By this means the most unexpected financial storms will be weathered safely and the company will be in position to take advantage of opportunities for investment that may be presented.

"To this end the treasurer of the company has recommended a dividend that it is believed can be continued without interruption after the war. The present market value of the common stock seems warranted by the company's assets and prospective profits, and is in line with the dividend recommendation.

"The laboratories, research and development departments of the company have been indispensable in the rapid progress of the last two years and are now actively engaged in the important work of preparation for the necessary changes in the business of the company, for the great factories for the manufacture of military powder may be useless at the end of the European war and the officers of the company are, therefore, bending their efforts to find a means of diverting part of this equipment to other uses. With this end in view, they expect to employ the $60,000,000 of new capital, that was authorized in the reorganization of the company in October, 1915.

"The acquisition of the Arlington Company, manufacturers of 'pyralin,' was recorded in the last annual report. Since then the purchase of a company manufacturing paints and chemicals (Harrison Brothers & Co., of Philadelphia) has been arranged. The development of these lines of industry promises profitable reward and the continued employment of many of our valuable men, whose services might otherwise be lost with the termination of military demands."

The gross earnings of the company for 1916 amounted to $318,845,685, being 1130 per cent over the average receipts of the company for 1913 and 1914. The net earnings were $82,107,692.

Out of its total of more than $300,000,000 the company paid out $62,508,872 in dividends and laid away a surplus of $19,598,820, which compared with $25,179,948, the aggregate business done in 1914. For 1915 the company failed to issue a full report, due to having taken over the property of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. in October of that year. From the partial report rendered in that year net earnings amounted to $57,840,758, against $82,107,692 in 1916; dividends of $25,851,705, compared with more than $62,000,000, and surplus of $8,968,217, against more than $19,500,000 last year.

CHEMICAL PLANS OF THE ATLAS POWDER CO.

The Atlas Powder Company refers to its plans for manufacturing chemical products and the increased investment in 1916, in this line, in its annual report which says:

"Gross business for the year 1916 is by far the largest in the history of the company. While some of the increase is due to the manufacture and sale of chemical products, not ordinarily a large factor in our normal business, there was a substantial increase in regular commercial business.

"It has been necessary to install extensive additional plant equipment to care for extraordinary business in chemical products. We continued in 1916, in line with policy adopted in previous years, amortizing such additional plant investment over contracts in hand, thereby charging earnings and setting up in reserve equivalent of plant expenditures made for this purpose."

The company reports for the year ended December 31st last gross sales of $20,652,916, compared with $9,289,491. The company deducts $17,817,904 for cost of goods sold, delivery and other expenses as compared with $7,921,691 for the same account in 1915 leaving net operating profits of $2,835,012, as against $1,367,800 the previous year. Net income is $2,939,789, against $1,671,762, and surplus $1,386,905, against $1,055,286.

INDIGO DYES IN DEMAND IN ARABIA

American Manufacturers of Dark Blues May Find Opportunity for Trade with Aden

ADEN, ARABIA, January 9.—Aden's trade in dyeing and tanning substances is concerned principally with the import and export of Indigo dyes. Other items of less importance in this branch of the trade are myrobalans, safflower, turmeric and lac-dye.

The Arabs of the Yemen and of the Aden hinterland have a great liking for blue clothing. When possible they have all articles of clothing, including turbans, dyed an indigo blue. Such a custom creates a large and steady market for indigo dyes and while the Arab does in some places in the Yemen grow considerable quantities of the vegetable indigo there is said to be no likelihood of the home industry even nearly supplying the demand. In recent years the chemical dyes of Germany and Austria dominated the market.

The large and insistent demand for indigo dye has been forced to seek other sources of supply since the war and it is said that the vegetable indigo industry in India, the Straits Settlements and Dutch Indies has been stimulated to such an extent that Aden is getting large supplies from those sources, principally India.

Aden's position as a good and steady market for indigo dyes is likely to be permanent and will be a territory well worth looking into by American manufacturers when they find themselves in a position to supply this product. Indigo prices are now ranging around $5.00 per maund (28 lbs.) for the vegetable, and $5.75 per maund (28 lbs.) for the chemical.

Myrobalans are of minor importance commercially. They are the fruit of East Indian trees. Hindus use them in calico printing and as a medicine, the latter use being as a purgative. Myrobalans are used both in dyeing and tanning. The local price is 6 cents per pound.

The safflower is a large thistle-like plant with orange colored flowers. The dried flower is the safflower of commerce. It affords both a yellow and a red coloring matter and is used largely in silk dyeing, giving various shades of pink, rose, crimson and scarlet. Safflower is also used in the preparation of a rouge cosmetic. The Aden markets are supplied largely from India where the plant is cultivated. The quality brought in is excellent. Aden exports considerable to Arabian Gulf Ports and to Muskat. Prices show an upward tendency and are now about 40 cents per pound.

Turmeric is the dried tuber of an East Indian plant. It has varied uses as a dye, a medicine, a condiment and a chemical test. The principal use in this part of the world is as a condiment and as a medicine. As a condiment it forms an ingredient of curry for which purposes it is produced and largely consumed in India. Principal exports from Aden are to Red Sea ports and the Arabian hinterland. The present price is upward being about $2 per maund of 28 pounds.

TRADE NEWS FROM ABROAD

The exports of menthol from Japan for ten months ended with October, 1916, were 336,994 kin, against 267,918 kin in the same time in 1915 and 242,044 in 1914. The shipments were distributed as follows:

To:	1914.	Kin 1915.	1916.
British India	11,656	19,765	17,861
Great Britain	37,730	49,862	119,661
France	17,829	40,186	69,183
Germany	82,600	.....	.....
United States	80,932	134,128	119,295
Other countries	11,297	23,977	10,994
Total	242,044	267,918	336,994

The olive crop of the Greek islands of Corfu and Paxos is reported to be a failure for the year 1916-17. These two islands usually export in full-crop years some 3,000,000 gallons of olive oil, chiefly to Italy. The present crop is estimated at only 130,000 gallons. The Agrinion olive crop is also reported to be practically a failure. While no official estimates are available, interested dealers state that the crop will be from 20 to 40 per cent of last season's yield, and of medium quality. The Amphissa crop is large, according to official forecasts. The quality is reported good.

The British Government, it is officially announced has prohibited the exportation to all destinations of the following chemicals, etc.: Bones in any form and bone ash; anthracite oil, mixtures and preparations containing the same; creosote and creosote oils; mixtures and preparations (except wood tar oil); green oil and mixtures and preparations containing green oil; muriate of potash; potassium sulphate; zinc oxide; guanos; manures and compound manures; organic phosphates; rock, namely, apatites, phosphate of lime and alumina; zinc dust.

The revised list of articles the importation of which into Austria-Hungary is absolutely prohibited is as follows: Star anise, cloves, nutmegs, mace, saffron, vanilla, figs, lemons, almonds, plums, distilled spirituous liquors, wine from grapes, sparkling wines, cocoa powder, chocolate, chocolate substitutes and chocolate articles of any kind, sugar in any form, amber, aromatic waters, essential oils, synthetic perfumes, cotton in any form, vinegar, fixed oils and fat, perfumed, alcoholic and aromatic essences, perfumery articles, cosmetics.

C. S. Taylor, a director and the general manager of W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., of London, who has been connected with the business for over 46 years, retired at the end of 1916 on account of ill health. Mr. Taylor was presented with a silver tea service by the directors. Ferdinand Bush succeeds him as managing director.

In a report on the Lyon, France, market, Consul J. E. Jones, at Lyon, writes as follows, according to *Commerce Reports*, issue of January 31st: "Lyon is producing dyestuffs in large quantities. Considerable amounts are made for home consumption, and plans are under way for great exports in the future."

The exports of buchu leaves from the Union of South Africa during the nine months ending September 30, 1916, were 111,175 pounds, against 125,871 pounds for the corresponding period of 1915.

The sandalwood oil factory at Bangalore, India, is reported to have sold its output ahead until next June. The output of the factory is said to be 2,000 pounds monthly.

Nitrate lands are to be sold by the Government of Chile at public auction on April 16th. Details are in the hands of the charge d'affaires of Chile, Washington, D. C.

The total exports of coca leaves from the Island of Java to Europe during 1916 amounted to 3,640 packages against 20,276 packages in 1915.

GROWING DEMAND FOR WOOD-OIL IN LINOLEUM AND VARNISH TRADE

United States Absorbs Chinese Output—Cultivation of the Wood-Oil Tree in the United States—Product Used as a Drying Oil

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20—The Chinese wood-oil industry is described by Consul Mackay, of Hankow, in a report to the Department of Commerce. He says:

One of the most important of Chinese products—and one for which Hankow acts as the chief exporting center—is t'ung-yu or wood oil. This oil is obtained from two varieties of Aleurites, a small genus of the spurge family. Each variety has rather sharply defined boundaries, the mu-yu shu or wood-oil tree being found for the most part in the southern Provinces, while the t'ung-yu shu, literally tung-oil tree, is confined largely to central and western China. By chemical analysis the oils of these two trees are found to be practically the same, but the t'ung-yu shu is of far more importance because of its greater hardihood and wider distribution. Fully nine-tenths of the so-called wood oil exported from China is made from this variety.

The mu-yu is generally found in the Province of Kwangsi, near the city of Wuchow, which also acts as its chief market. Some of the oil is shipped to Hongkong, but the trade is not large.

The nuts are always gathered before maturity. As they are covered with a husk, they are either parched in iron pans or sieves over a fire or else covered with straw or grass, under which fermentation takes place in the thin fleshy part of the fruit, thus allowing the nuts to be easily removed.

Extraction Methods

The methods employed for extracting the oil, although crude, are effective. After the seeds are removed from the husks they are placed in a circular stone trough, where they are crushed by a stone roller drawn by a buffalo, cow, or ass. The pulverized meal is partially roasted in shallow pans, then steamed over boiling water, the product meantime being placed in wooden vats fitted with wicker bottoms. The nuts are next placed in steel frames with straw as an outside container. The frames are arranged on edge in a press and pressure is applied. This is usually accomplished by means of a system of wedges which are driven in one after another by means of a huge battering-ram until the brown, watery, and odoriferous oil is crushed out into the vat below. As a rule the oil is then slightly heated and strained through a coarse grass cloth.

The quality of the 1916 output of wood oil was below average. This condition was due in large measure to the fact that adulteration to a greater or less extent was practiced by the native producers during the entire year. Especially was this so during the period of high market values. As a rule tallow seed, and peanut oils are the adulterants used, although sesame, rape, and poppy-seed oils are also utilized when their market values are not prohibitory.

The United States is the chief consumer of wood oil. It is used as a drying oil in paints and is preferred to linseed oil, by some manufacturers. It is employed also in making varnishes and linoleum.

The exports from Hankow show an increase of 2,531,353 gallons of wood oil shipped to the United States up to the end of September, 1916, over the like period in 1915, and an increase in value of $2,213,499 gold. It is therefore apparent that in spite of the low output and rather poor quality of oil American importers are taking practically the entire wood-oil production of China.

WOOD-OIL TREE IN THE UNITED STATES

Several years ago the United States Department of Agriculture undertook the study and experimental cultivation in this country of the Chinese wood-oil tree, with encouraging results. It found that the tree grew and fruited well in South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Texas, and California, but could not fix the northern limit of cultivation in the

United States in the absence of data as to just how low a temperature the wood-oil tree will stand without injury. However, the tree has withstood a temperature as low as 4 degrees F.; and as it drops its leaves in winter and does not wake up early in the spring, it is not likely to be injured by late frosts. To quote further from the department's bulletin on this subject:

"The Chinese wood-oil tree (*Aleurites fordii*) is probably not very long-lived and would be comparable in this respect to the silver maple. The flowers come out before the leaves; they are fully as large as catalpa flowers, and the tree in bloom is a very pretty sight. As an ornamental tree the wood-oil is likely to prove about as desirable as the catalpa, but the soft wood is of little value and like many other soft-wooded trees the branches break off easily in heavy winds.

"The tree commences to bear fruit when 4 or 5 years old. The fruits are the size of small apples and contain from 2 to 8 large, oily seeds that are reported to be poisonous and should not be eaten. They at least have a purgative effect similar to that of the castor bean, to which the wood-oil tree is botanically distantly related.

"The value of this tree lies in the fact that the nuts contain one of the best drying oils, called wood or tung oil. In recent years this oil has revolutionized the varnish industry of the United States, for it has made possible the manufacture of a quick-drying varnish that is less liable to crack than that made from kauri gum. Tung oil has also been found of special value in water-proof priming for cement."

The bulletin then discusses cultural methods, probable cost of land and labor in the United States, and estimated yield, and continues:

"In starting an oriental industry in America the most important factor to be considered is the amount of hand labor involved. There does not appear to be much involved in this industry, as the gathering and husking of the fruits seem to be the only handwork required. Further, the American farmer has the advantage over the Chinese of cheap, accessible lands and team labor. Since the hand labor required in a well-planned orchard is not great, it would seem to be entirely possible, by the systematizing of such an industry on large plantations, to produce wood oil more cheaply in the United States than it is now produced by the wayside plantings in China, which must be very wasteful of human labor.

"The prospects are that there will be a continual and growing demand for wood oil. The increased use of soya-bean oil, it is reported, will tend to augment rather than to diminish the consumption of wood oil, as soya-bean oil dries too slowly and requires the addition of wood oil to help it dry. The home demand in China is likely to expand, and the opinion of importers seems to be that the American-made oil could capture the market. If it does, 40,000 acres of trees would be required to supply the present demand."

SILVER GOES STILL HIGHER

In advancing to the quotation of 79 cents in New York, silver passed the highest point touched by the white metal during the entire year of 1916. On January 1, 1916, silver was quoted at 55⅞c in New York. On December 31st, the quotation was 75⅜c, a gain during the year of 20½c an ounce.

Unremitting demand from abroad, together with the additional scarcity of supply created by unsettled shipping conditions which have seriously interfered with shipments out of New York are factors to which are attributed the steadily rising silver market of the last few days.

In view of the fact that war risk insurance rates have advanced sharply following the resumption of U-boat warfare on an extensive scale by Germany, authorities here state that 80c would not be an unfair price for silver, since the increased expense of shipments must be borne by the consigner. For this reason they expect the upward tendency of prices to continue until more settled conditions are prevalent.

DR. HESSE'S ATTACK ON PAIGE BILL ANALYZED BY H. E. STONEBRAKER

Declares Unpatented Dyes Would Not be Affected by the Bill—Compulsory Working Not Believed Harmful In Practice—British Experience

H. E. Stonebraker, who joined issue with Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse in the discussion of the merits of the Paige bill which would limit United States patents to processes only, at the meeting of the Rochester Section of the American Chemical Society, explained the conditions which led to the drafting of the bill and the advantages to be derived from its enactment. Mr. Stonebraker said in part:

"The Paige bill is divided into two sections, one of which deals with the exclusion of certain patents, except in so far as they relate to a definite process, or in other words, product patents, whereas the latter part of the bill deals with the compulsory working feature, which is the more important consideration of the two.

"The elimination of product patents will not work any serious injury to an inventor and, in fact, will be of considerable assistance in connection with litigation involving chemical patents, where it is very difficult, and sometimes impossible, to identify a particular product with a patent. It is hard to conceive of a case where an inventor would not be protected as to his product, if a patent is granted to him covering the process employed in making that product, so that the inventor would not suffer except in the unusual case where the product could be manufactured by more than one process. Under such condition, a generic process patent would afford a complete protection, and if the inventor is not entitled to cover a generic process there is no reason why he should be granted a patent covering the specific process which he has developed for producing a certain formula, and every other process that might be developed by others after him, but of which he had no conception.

"Turning now to the compulsory working phase of the bill, a great deal has been said in the numerous discussions of compulsory license and working laws about what the respective laws fail to accomplish, but nowhere has there been pointed out a specific instance of harm having been done as a result of such laws. The disadvantages claimed seem to be in the nature of generalizations, and the hypothetical cases which are cited to show the bad effects of the laws in operation are usually most exceptional instances. In the talk to which you have listened this evening, three reasons have been assigned as a basis for the statement that the Paige bill cannot help the chemists. These I will take up in the order given:

"Commercial coal-tar dyes subject to United States patents have never equaled the number of commercial dyes not patented in the United States. In answer to this, it can be said that the Paige bill will not affect in any way the unpatented dyes, and it will insure the manufacture of patented dyes or, as an alternative, the lapsing of the patents.

"The second point advanced was that in all but a very few instances, dyes free from United States patent restraint could be made and were offered as successful substitutes for dyes subject to United States patents. This admits the existence of cases where United States patents stood in the way of open competition, and if any of these patents were pigeon-holed, it would certainly be a disadvantage to the public in general, and the Paige bill would cure just such an evil.

"At no time was the American industry throttled or even handicapped by United States patents held by foreigners to such an extent that it could not offer successful substitutes for the great majority of patented articles. If this condition continues to prevail there may arise no cases that will require operation of the Paige bill, but if the bill did nothing more than to insure the continuance of such a happy industrial condition, it would be worth putting into effect for this purpose, in the absence of proof of any actual harm that might be done by it.

"The bill before us is one of several that have been presented to Congress as a result of a combination of conditions that have arisen in recent years, due in part, as claimed by many, to our patent system and partly to

some of the unfortunate business policies that have grown up with our trusts and larger combinations and it may be of interest to digress for a moment and look at some of the causes for the general state of unrest surrounding our patent institutions.

"A patent monopoly in an invention for a limited period is beneficial so long as the patent is not employed for illegitimate uses. Such illegitimate use has consisted in securing a monopoly more extensive than that covered by the patent, and by accumulating a number of patents and suppressing part of them. Our present day trusts have come into existence after the enactment of our patent laws, at a time when competition was universally accepted in business and combinations for restraining trade were not dreamed of. Under such conditions a patent monopoly was a healthful stimulation for competition, but as soon as competing concerns attempted to combine for dominating any branch of industry, the patent monopoly was put to a use for which it was not originally intended and resulted in extortionate prices and an arrest of progress.

"The inventors' guild, which includes in its membership such inventors as Thomas A. Edison, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Michael I. Pupin and H. Ward Leonard, defines in the following language the danger that the country faces.

"'It is a well-known fact that modern trade combinations tend strongly toward constancy of processes and products and by their very nature are opposed to new processes and products originated by independent inventors, and hence tend to restrain competition in the development and sale of patents and patent rights; and consequently tend to discourage independent inventive thought to the great detriment of the nation, and with injustice to inventors whom the constitution especially intended to encourage and protect in their rights.'

"It has been clearly demonstrated from experience that certain patent practices, when pursued in a competitive business way are harmless, and sometimes beneficent, whereas the same practices are attended with serious evils when pursued for the purpose of restraining trade, and it has been a world wide practice to buy up patents for precluding competition, the harm of which has been recognized and dealt with in almost every nation except the United States. Great Britain, Canada, Germany, France and many other nations provide the government with power to liberate the manufacture, sale or use of all patented articles after a fixed period, which affords the patentee sufficient time for supplying the patented product to the public. In case of his failure to do so, in some countries, the patent right is forfeited and the privilege of making and selling becomes common to everyone, while in other countries the owner of the patent by his inactivity brings himself within the terms of a compulsory license law.

"There is no question that patents have been bought up in large numbers in the United States for suppressing competition and instances can be found in the reports of the decisions of Federal courts.

"One of the chief objections to a compulsory working law is that inventions are not suppressed, and that the supposed evil is fanciful and has no reality, but if there are no instances of suppressed inventions, and the proposed law is directed to an imaginary evil, it is strange that opposition should be made to it when it should affect no one according to this argument.

"Let me read you some extracts from what Mr. Walter Read, chairman of the Institute of Inventors of Great Britain, had to say before the Imperial Industries Club on April 1, 1914: 'We for a very long time had no compulsory working; we had allowed foreign inventors here to acquire monopolies in certain branches of industry and they had made use of those monopolies in a way which those who were acquainted with the details of the subject could no longer permit Great Britain to labor under the disadvantage of. On the occasion when we had the last deputation to Mr. Lloyd George a number of cases and details were given of industries that had suffered in Great Britain because foreigners had been granted monopolies here and had not worked the patents in this country, but having the monopoly, they could demand from our own people prices which they at home could not obtain. A very familiar case was that of the alizarine industry, where our manufacturers here who had to use such dyes were paying about half a crown, and the practical real value of the material was about seven pence. Of course, our manufacturers were suffering there under a great disability as regards foreign competition because they required that dye. It was a dye which was necessary and the wool dyers in Bradford and elsewhere had those excessive prices to pay whereas their German competitors had not.'"

RUSSIA TURNS TO U. S. FOR DRUGS

Committee Finds Most Important Progress Made Here In Pharmaceutical Products

(*Special Correspondence*)

PETROGRAD, January 20.—The Committee of the Pan-Russian District Councils Union which was formed for the purpose of obtaining medicines and the like on foreign markets on behalf of the Corporation created since the war, known as the League of Districts and Towns, which was approved by the Military Sanitary Executive, etc., for the particular purpose of getting to know the foreign markets more intimately, and forming direct business relations with the producers, has practically done all that it was formed to do. It has distributed orders for extraordinary quantities, as represented in money values. Thus the orders placed in England were valued $2,650,000, in France $320,000, in America $113,500, in Holland $263,000, in Switzerland $74,500.

The committee reports that production in English pharmaceutical factories does not appear to have materially increased, and derivatives of phenol and benzol have been rather reduced than increased in quantity. Salicylic preparations are produced in small quantities, and salol not at all. There has been a more important output of aspirin, although the raw material and the apparatus for the manufacture is obtained from foreign countries, America, Switzerland and Holland. In the section of vegetable products and raw materials, sulphur, mercury, etc., England is now the world's center.

The most important development in the pharmaceutical business, says the statement, has taken place in the United States, where hitherto the committee had not been making very important purchases; but it is understood that if it is called on to make further purchases in foreign markets it will deal more extensively with American producers.

CHANGES IN EVANS SONS, LESCHER & WEBB

Interesting changes are announced in the control of the Liverpool and London house of Evans Sons Lescher and Webb, Limited. The firm, whose foundation dates back to 1820, was formed into a limited liability company in 1902. Its history has been one of uninterrupted growth and progress. Since the formation of the company, John James Evans, eldest son of the late Edward Evans, for many years senior partner in the unincorporated firm, and grandson of the founder, John Evans, has filled the chair of the Board of Directors. Owing to ill health, he now retires in favor of his brother, Sir Edward Evans.

John James Evans entered the trade in 1858 and passed his minor examinations in 1860. He was admitted a partner in 1863 at the age of 21 years. He conducted the buying operations of the firm, and was largely instrumental in developing its export business. Sir Edward Evans, the late Edward Evans' second son, who now succeeds his brother in the chairmanship, entered the drug business in 1866. He immediately began to travel on behalf of the firm, and, while taking an active part in the general management, still pays a few visits in the interests of the company. He became a partner in 1868. In 1874 he paid his first visit to Canada and the United States.

SPURIOUS SALVERSAN COSTS EXPORTER $10,000 AND THERE'S MORE ON THE MARKET

District Attorney Begins Investigation—Swindlers Supposed to be Same Ring That Engineered Bismuth Subnitrate Fraud—Other Spurious Goods

The sudden appearance on the New York market of spurious drugs and chemicals is worrying manufacturers, jobbers, brokers, consumers, and public officials, to say nothing of exporters and importers. On top of the bismuth subnitrate "deal," which is by no means closed yet, it has been learned that a considerable quantity of purely faked salvarsan and neosalvarsan has been found. In that matter, arrests are likely at almost any time, and one exporter is known to have lost nearly $10,000 through the fake.

Board of Health officials learned of the trouble with the salvarsan when it became known among exporters here that 2,000 tubes shipped to Cuba were absolutely worthless. What the tubes contained is not known, but it is certain that there was no salvarsan. One exporter handled all the goods and he is already taking steps to expose the ring that is handling the stuff.

After careful investigation of the neosalvarsan, salvarsan and bismuth deals, Mr. Ryttenberg, who is in charge of commercial affairs in the District Attorney's office has let it be known that he believes the same men are engineering all of them. Who heads the ring is information that he will not make public.

The salvarsan deal became known through the sole importers of that article, the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company. That concern sells only to physicians, and it is difficult to get salvarsan and neosalvarsan on the market. Two thousand tubes was a large amount and investigation followed. The exporter who had sent it out said that he had purchased it all from drug peddlars paying them cash. He has nothing to show covering his purchases.

The influx of spurious drugs at the present time is greater, according to the District Attorney, than at any time for the past ten years. It is known that novocaine, benzoate of soda, quinine, naphthalene and saccharin are being "faked" and sold for genuine goods. There is also a rumor, which has not been as yet substantiated that there is some spurious citric acid on the market. Several other products are offered for sale that are known to be low grade.

A systematic investigation has been begun by the District Attorney's office. The bismuth subnitrate swindle in which several well-known firms were involved was the eye-opener and since then other things have happened in such rapid succession that suspicion as to their origin has been aroused. It would not be surprising if arrests would soon follow.

Samson Rosenblatt, the broker who handled a large proportion of the spurious bismuth subnitrate, said that he had started an investigation on his own account. He has already begun court action, he says, in which he has charged fraud and has engaged a private detective and an attorney to push his case for him.

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL NEWS

The financial statement of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, with New York offices at 181 Hudson street, shows profits of $3,152,371, carried to surplus, net quick assets of $10.232,690 and total assets of $15,947,064, an increase of $1,532,867 over 1915.

The capital stock outstanding on December 31st was $9,864,275. The authorized capital of $10,000,000 was increased on January 23, 1917, to $12,000,000, and the outstanding stock was increased to $11.837,130 by distribution of a 20 per cent stock dividend. The current liability of $879,022 in accounts payable, compared with $416,472 at the end of 1915, is chiefly attributed to the larger volume of business in 1916 and higher prices of materials.

In financing the purchase of the plant of the Cochrane Chemical Company of Everett, Mass., the Merrimac Chemical Company issued 35,280 shares of the unissued stock of the Merrimac Company valued at par at $1,764,000. Stockholders were allowed to subscribe for the stock at $73. A stock dividend of 11,760 shares was declared, equivalent to a distribution of $588,000.

Net profits of the New Jersey Zinc Co., for 1916, approximated $35,000,000. From this amount distributions were made to stockholders amounting to $26,600,000.

Solvay Process Company has declared an extra quarterly dividend of three per cent. and a special dividend of 20 per cent.

SCARCITY OF POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE

Potassium permanganate is fluctuating around $3.75 and $4 a pound, the highest price since the war and probably the highest price paid for this chemical since its use has become general. Stocks are very low, practically all having been consumed that was received in this country direct from Germany, prior to the interruption of its commerce with the outside world. Since then there has been no regular source for supplies, and the lots imported have been picked up in different places whenever available.

As an oxidizing agent, potassium permanganate has been in big demand from the coal-tar industry, but the prices asked have been prohibitive and quantities available too small, and other processes are now used. Its use in the bleaching of sponges has also been replaced by other methods and about the only remaining outlet on account of the exorbitant price is its employment as a remedial agent.

Production, so far as can be learned, has not as yet been undertaken in this country on a commercial scale, though several manufacturers have had it under consideration. A large producer who had given the product and its manufacture some thought said that he had finally been deterred from entering the field actively by the uncertainty of the supply of basic potassium. Its production by the old method required both the caustic and the chlorate, and while, electrolytically, only the caustic was necessary, the supply was too limited and the cost, he said, too high to give the undertaking stability. Furthermore there was the cost and time required for the installation of the equipment, all, of which, he said, gave little assurance of final success.

Advice was sought from several consulting chemists regarding the manufacture of the permanganate, but no statement was forthcoming as to just what had been done. It was intimated that much depended upon the development of a domestic potash industry, as to whether or not the manufacture of the permanganate would be undertaken.

Collection of witch hazel leaves was retarded by rains and floods during the gathering season, and stocks on hand are said to be much below normal. Prices have risen from 4½c a pound at the first of the year to a present quotation of about 7½ cents and 8 cents a pound. Dealers themselves are said to be paying these prices. It is rumored that several large consuming inquiries remain unfilled as buyers are unwilling to pay the advanced prices. Indications are that these prices will be exceeded before collections from the new crop are available.

Stocks of juniper berries are said to be very low, and while sales were made during the week at 6¼ cents a pound, dealers generally are asking 7 cents a pound. With the exception of one or two lots that will go into consuming channels upon arrival, no stocks are reported afloat, and future shipments are uncertain. Primary market quotations are said to be 5¾ cents a pound, which in all likelihood will bring local prices on new stocks to 10 cents a pound. This estimate is based on the increased freight rates, a war risk of 15 per cent, marine insurance of 1½ per cent, and allowing for a shrinkage of about 3 per cent.

PERSONAL AND TRADE NOTES

Smokeless powder valued at $968,512 cleared from this port recently for Europe.

The exports of cod liver oil from Newfoundland during 1916 were valued at $322,700.

The stock of East India indigo in London on January 1st amounted to 2,984 chests, against 1,544 on the same date last year.

The General Chemical Company let contracts recently for 500 tons of structural steel for improvements at Edgewater, N. J.

J. Gerald Lynch, formerly with the Fred G. Clark Co., has become associated with Ralph L. Tuller & Co., Inc., of Cleveland.

Milton Campbell, of H. K. Mulford & Co., has been elected a director of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Philadelphia.

Joseph D. Wilkinson, of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 91-97 Fulton street, is in Shanghai studying conditions with a view to establishing a branch house.

Exports of crude iodine from Japan during the ten months ended with October, 1916, were 1,701 kin, against 3,551 in the same time in 1915 and 11,780 in 1914.

Scandinavian and South American countries are reported to have been good buyers of Japanese camphor here of late, paying 90c per pound in bond for 2½-pound slabs.

A French Ministerial order of February 5th, published February 6th, permits export to the usual allied and American countries of sponges of all kinds and of cadmium in all forms.

Gabriel & Schall, Inc., of Manhattan, chemicals, has been incorporated under the laws of this State, with a capital stock of $100,000, by H. and S. H. P. Schall, L. Gabriel, 205 Pearl street.

Brown, Young & Co., drugs, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of this State, with a capital stock of $60,000, by H. J. Rosner, H. Young, I. J. Brown, 1001 East 167th street, Bronx.

A French ministerial order of February 3rd permits export to usual allied nations and American countries of fruits for distilling and roots, herbs, flowers, leaves, barks, lichens, fruits, and seeds of medicinal character.

Exports of buchu leaves from the Union of South Africa during October, 1916, amounted to 12,596 pounds, against 16,490 pounds in October, 1915; for the ten months ending October, 1916, the exports were 123,771 pounds, against 142,361 pounds in 1915.

Export of camphor from Kobe, Japan, to the United States in 1916 amounted to 2,214,547 pounds valued at $1,100,694, compared with exports in 1915 of 2,172,972 pounds, the value of which was $454,016. Of menthol crystals the exports to the United States from the same port were but 110,900 pounds, against 201,532 pounds in the preceding year.

The following item has been deleted from the list of prohibited and restricted exports of the United Kingdom: ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound (except ammonium nitrate, perchlorate, and sulphocyanide). The following item has been added: ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound (except ammonium nitrate, perchlorate, sulphate, and sulphocyanide) sulphate of ammonia.

The total quantity of cotton fibre consumed in the United States in the manufacture of absorbent and medicated cotton during 1916 was 19,125,399 pounds, equivalent to 38,251 bales of 500 pounds each, and during 1915, 19,110,519 pounds, equivalent to 38,221 bales. While formerly staple cotton was generally used in the manufacture of surgical cotton, "comber" waste is now being used to a considerable extent. Small quantities of linters are also consumed by a few establishments.

Charles W. Tinling, vice-president and general manager of the National Drug & Chemical Company, Montreal, Canada, is an active member of the committee soliciting subscriptions for the Canadian Patriotic Fund. This Fund was organized in 1914 for the purpose of augmenting the Government separation allowances to the families of the Canadians who have gone overseas. The families of 70,000 soldiers are now on the Fund and this year the sum of $13,500,000 is required. The citizens of Montreal contributed to this fund in 1915 the sum of $1,500,000; in 1916 $2,500,000.

Brazilians are unfavorably impressed when they receive commercial correspondence in which references are made to feet, yards, and miles, instead of the meters and kilometers to which they are accustomed, says Consul-General Gottschalk at Rio de Janeiro. "Within the past decade there has been a strong tendency in American export trade to encourage the employment of invoice clerks who make out documents not only in the language but also in the measurements of the country to which the goods are directed. The United States has increased its exports as a result of skilful and tactful catering to the wants of the foreign customer."

The East Indian Department of Statistics, in its final general memorandum of the indigo crop of 1916 to 1917, dated Calcutta, December 21, 1916, states that the total area is estimated at 756,400 acres, which is 114 per cent in excess of the finally revised acreage (353,100 acres) of last year. All the provinces show an increase in the area sown, the largest increases being in the United Provinces and in the Punjab. The total yield of the dye is estimated at 95,500 cwt. as against 55,100 cwt., the finally revised estimate of last year, or an increase of 73 per cent. The present estimate of yield as against the final figures of last year shows an increase of 267 per cent in the Punjab, 252 per cent in the United Provinces, 117 per cent in Bombay and Sinde, 53 per cent in Behar and Orissa and 46 per cent in Madras.

NOTICE OF FIRST "ASPIRIN" SUIT

In defense of its right to the trade-mark "Aspirin," the Bayer Company has notified the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, recently incorporated in New Jersey, that the Bayer Company will contest the use of the name "Aspirin" by the New Jersey company as applied to acetyl salicylic acid. The following notice has been sent out by the Bayer Company:

"A concern calling itself the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, recently incorporated in New Jersey with small capital, is circulating in the trade offerings of various of our pharmaceuticals. The name assumed by this new company is calculated to mislead. We advise you that it has no connection with us or with the former Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, now in liquidation, or with Elberfeld or its products.

"Its assumption of the name Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company is without our consent. We have instructed counsel to immediately take steps to protect our rights. This is sent you as a preliminary warning."

Several firms have made preparations to manufacture acetyl salicylic acid. A firm in Philadelphia is considering the advisability of placing it on the market under the name "Aspirin" which is claimed as a trade mark by the Bayer Company, Inc., 117 Hudson street, New York. The argument is made by the Philadelphia firm that aspirin is a name, and not a trademark or brand; that the product was introduced as aspirin, and not as aspirin brand of acetyl salicylic acid, and that a name belongs to the object and not to the inventor of a name. If a legal battle comes it is likely to be fought out largely on this point, which involves positions denied by the Bayer Company.

Drug & Chemical Markets

LONDON PRICES MOVING UP

Citric Acid, Arsenic and Castor Oil Higher—Supplies of Quicksilver Now in Government Hands—Guaiacol Carbonate and Barbitone Scarce

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, February 20—Prices are advancing, generally, in the drug and chemical markets. Among the products which are quoted higher today are citric acid which has advanced to 3s, 1d; arsenic 60s; castor oil, best Hull grade, 70s. Methylated ether is up 5d.

All supplies of quicksilver have been taken over by the Government.

The manufacture of glycerin has been further restricted.

Quinine is in greater demand and the market is very firm.

Guaiacol carbonate is very scarce and barbitone is almost unobtainable.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Original Packages)

Advanced

Acid, Gallic	Cream of Tartar
Acid, Oxalic	Cutch
Acid, Tartaric, Crystals U.S.P.	Dragon's Blood, Reeds
	Epsom Salts, U.S.P.
Alkanet Root	Glycerin Refined, Crude
Asafoetida Gum	Haarlem Oil
Buchu Leaves, Short	Lycopodium
Bayberry Wax	Mastic Gum
Caraway Seed	Mercury, Flasks
Caffeine, Alkaloid	Morphine
Camphor Refined, Domestic	Naphthalene
Castor Oil	Oil of Caraway
Chamomile Flowers, Roman, Hungarian	Oil of Cloves
	Pine Bark, White
Cocoa Butter	Rapeseed
Cocaine	Rochelle Salt
Codeine and Salts	Seidlitz Mixture
Colchicum Seed	Thymol
Coriander Seed	

Declined

Acid, Carbolic, Drums	Quinine, Second Hands
Acid, Salicylic	Salol
Cod Liver Oil, Newfoundland	Sodium Salicylate

The trend of prices for drugs and chemicals continued upward, owing to short supplies, increased cost of production and uncertainty as to future supplies of raw materials. The railroad congestion has brought about a general curtailment of production.

In many instances consumers are compelled to pay large premiums for spot supplies, because of traffic conditions. Higher prices were quoted on codeine and salts, and morphine, makers refuse to book orders or contracts for supplies for forward delivery. Cream of tartar, tartaric, gallic and oxalic acids scored price gains under active demand. Rochelle salt and seidlitz mixture were advanced owing to scant stock. Botanical drugs are higher and essential oils, due chiefly to higher cost of production and scant stocks of raw materials.

Refined camphor was advanced three cents a pound in sympathy with stronger primary market. Among other items showing substantial price gains were cocoa butter, caffeine alkaloid, castor oil, and cocaine.

Large production and freer offerings led to lower prices on carbolic acid, cod liver oil, and salicylates, and second hands offered quinine at lower figures.

Acid, Carbolic—Increased selling competition depressed values and the market closed unsettled at lower prices. Dealers are offering supplies in drums on spot at 45c@48c a pound. A fair accumulation of supplies materially aided the downward course of the market.

Acid, Gallic—A larger demand and a decrease in the spot supply, caused a firmer and higher market for spot lots. Makers are asking $1.30@$1.31 a pound, showing an advance of 2c a pound over recent prices.

Acid, Oxalic—Prices show increased strength under a better demand and a further curtailment of spot stocks. Holders raised quotations for supplies in barrels to 48c a pound.

Acid, Tartaric—Makers are quoting 75c for U.S.P. granular and powdered and 76c a pound for crystal supplies in barrels.

Asafoetida Gum—Higher values in primary markets and the uncertainty surrounding future supplies, stimulated prices. Holders advanced spot quotations on supplies of lump to 97c@$1, and on powdered to $1.32@$1.37, a pound.

Caffeine Alkaloid—The market closed stronger owing to scant supplies and steady buying inquiries. Sellers are asking higher values ranging from $10.75@$11 a pound.

Camphor—The feature of this market was the sharp advance in prices announced by holders of domestic refined stocks. The new basis of quotations is 89½c a pound, for bulk spot supplies.

Caraway Seed—The scarcity of stocks and a good inquiry from buyers, forced prices up 3c a pound. Spot lots are being held at 62c@63c a pound.

Castor Oil—Leading pressers announced an advance in prices of one cent a pound, based on light supplies and a firm market in Holland. Parcels for immediate delivery are being offered sparingly at 19c@19½c for supplies in barrels and 20½c@21c a pound for case lots. In some quarters a reaction in prices is looked for owing to larger arrivals of castor seed.

Chamomile Flowers—Lack of stocks and stronger primary sources, brought higher prices on both Roman and Hungarian flowers. Sellers are asking 49c@57c for Hungarian and 59c@65c a pound for Roman lots on the spot.

Cocaine—Makers announce an advance in cocaine of 50 cents on hydrochloride and alkaloid.

Cocoa Butter—The strong statistical position locally and no arrivals of note from Holland resulted in a further advance on spot lots. Holders quoted on bulk supplies 33c@34c and supplies in boxes 42c@43c a pound.

Codeine—Prices are exceedingly firm and quoted on the new basis of $14, for alkaloid; $12.65 for acetate; $10.55 for phosphate and $11.25 an ounce for sulphate, all in ⅛-ounce vials, covering lots of 10 ounces, one delivery. For lots of under 10 ounces 15c an ounce higher, one kind or assorted is named. Makers are not booking orders or contracts covering supplies for forward delivery. Other minor salts were also advanced.

Cod Liver Oil—Prices on Newfoundland oil eased off about $1 a barrel, under larger offerings. There are sellers at $69, while some offerings were reported at still lower figures. Quotations closed at $69@$74 a barrel on the spot, according to brand, with the trend of the market easy.

Importers of Norwegian oil are quoting $120@$130 a barrel, as to brand.

Cream of Tartar—Manufacturers are firmly adhering to the recent advanced quotations, owing to the continued uncertainty as to future supplies of the crude material. Makers are naming 45c for supplies of powder and 45½c for crystals in barrels. No contracts or orders covering forward deliveries, are being booked. Second hands report an active demand and are asking about 48c @49c a pound.

Dragon's Blood—A scarcity of stocks, particularly of supplies in reeds, resulted in a market advance in prices. Sellers are quoting $1.20 to $1.25 a pound for parcels for prompt delivery; and buyers are experiencing some difficulty in making purchases, owing to the very limited offerings.

Epsom Salt—A further decrease in the supply avail-

able on the spot, forced values to higher levels for U.S.P. lots. Sellers are quoting from $2.50@$3 per 100 pounds, and in many quarters bids below the quoted outside range of values, are being turned down by holders.

Glycerin—The market for refined has materially strengthened under an active buying movement. Refiners are quoting up to 55c a pound for chemically pure supplies in drums. Crude glycerin closed stronger and 38c @38½c was named for soap lye, while dynamite is held at 53c@54c a pound. The recent sharp rise in fats is mainly responsible for the higher prices for glycerin.

Haarlem Oil—Scarcity of stock, due to continued small arrivals from Holland and larger buying orders, resulted in a further gain in spot values. Offerings were light and importers generally named $4.45@$4.70 a gross.

Lycopodium—A further curtailment of stocks and a good demand, resulted in additional price gains on spot lots. Holders advanced quotations to $1.20@$1.27 a pound.

Mercury—Higher prices on spot supplies in flasks were noted showing a gain for the past week of about $15 a flask. Scant supplies and higher cost of production forced up to $150 a flask of 75 pounds, at which figure only moderate lines were available.

Morphine—Owing to the enhanced cost and continued uncertainty of the supply of crude material, prices of sulphate were raised $1 an ounce, by leading makers. This brings the quotations up to the basis of $9.80 an ounce for 5-ounce cans and to $10.05 an ounce for ⅛-ounce vials in 2½-ounce boxes. Makers are refusing to book orders or contracts for forward delivery.

Naphthalene—Owing to a stronger statistical position of the spot market, and firmer reports from abroad, prices scored another advance. Spot stocks are small and offerings are light at 10½c@12c a pound for both flake and ball, spot lots.

Oil of Caraway—A further substantial rise in spot prices was established, due to the marked gain in values of caraway seed. Holders are quoting $4.90@$5.35 a pound.

Oil of Clove—The strong market for cloves and scant arrivals, with uncertainty as to the outcome of the new crop, caused an advance in price. In most quarters sellers are asking $1.37 for supplies in cans and $1.42 a pound in bottles, at which figures fair sales have been effected.

Opium—The position of the spot market is unchanged and prices firm but wholly nominal, owing to leading importers still refusing to post quotations. Small lots have been traded in at $20 a pound for supplies in cases.

Quinine—The market has been moderately active, under free offerings by second hands, who lowered their price to 75c@82c an ounce. Makers' quotations closed nominally unchanged at 75c an ounce for 100 ounce tins.

Rochelle Salt—Makers are quoting 37c for crystals and 36½c a pound for spot powdered lots, at which figures fair sales were reported.

Seidlitz Mixture—The market remains firm at the recent advance and makers are quoting 28c a pound for supplies in barrels. Manufacturers are not entering contracts or orders for supplies for forward delivery.

Thymol—Lack of supplies and active buying inquiries advanced prices about $1.50 a pound. Sellers are quoting $14@$15 a pound for spot lots for immediate delivery.

NEWS FROM OTHER CITIES

By order of the Court of Chancery John W. McGeehan, Jr., of Newark, N. J., has been appointed receiver of the Stillwell Chemical Company, Inc., and to conduct the business of the company until further order of the court.

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange recently joined in a declaration by the six commercial organizations in the Bourse to support the government in every way in case of war with Germany. John Fergusson, president of the Drug Exchange, attended the meeting which decided to issue a call to the business interests of the city to show "unswerving loyalty to the government of the United States in upholding its dignity and honor and in protecting the lives and property of its citizens."

The Wheeling Chemical Products Company, with offices at Thirty-first and Jacob streets, Wheeling, W. Va., will have a daily capacity of 40,000,000 matches, 1,500 pounds of glue, 1,000 pounds of paste and a thousand pounds of nitrated products. It is also building its own machinery, and will occupy the quarters formerly used by the Uneeda Brewing Company. The officers are: A. A. Schramm, president; H. C. Kalbetzer, vice-president; E. C. Romine, secretary; and O. V. Snyder, manager.

The Standard Guano Company of Baltimore, which during the last year opened a plant for the manufacture of sulphuric acid at Curtis Bay, just outside the city, has closed a contract to supply a large quantity of acid phosphate to the Dutch government. The order calls for about 40,000 tons of acid, to be delivered some time during the present year and 1918, at a price approximately $11 per ton. The Standard Company's plant is one of two constructed last year chiefly as a means of providing the Standard Guano Company with acid for its own purposes.

DISCOVER INTERNATIONAL OPIUM RING

There is an international opium smuggling ring, with its base in Mexico City and connections in Shanghai, Honolulu, Chicago and New York and other American cities, according to United States Government agents, who have asked the State Department to aid in apprehending the leaders.

Within a year more than 30,000 cases of opium have been shipped to Mexico, most of which went to a refining plant in Mexico City, Justus Wardell, collector of the port of San Francisco, says. Jose del Sordo, a Mexican and Nig Hee, a Chinese, are under arrest.

Two trunks of opium seized in Honolulu two weeks ago were consigned there from San Francisco, Wardell says. Government agents claim to have evidence that the ring shipped large quantities of opium to Eastern cities.

SARGOL VENDORS FINED $30,000

United States District Judge George W. Ray imposed a fine of $30,000 on Wylie B. Jones and Herbert E. Woodward, makers of Sargol, last week. Jones was fined $20,000 and Woodward $10,000 after they had filed a bond for the entire $30,000 and had expressed their consent to be fined. Judge Ray, in passing sentence, said that in his opinion the jury, which heard the case was justified in finding a verdict of guilty.

For thirteen weeks the jury heard testimony to the effect that Sargol did not do what the advertisements claimed for it and that the company made probably $1,500,000 from its manufacture. Doctors, chemists and specialists told of the worthlessness of the preparation.

Percy H. Ross of W. A. Ross and Brother, returned Friday from a month's vacation in the South.

The statistics of opium in warehouse on February 1, 1917, were 9,617 pounds, valued at $68,632.

E. F. Cranz with the local office of the Newport Chemical Works, has recovered from a serious illness and will report for duty this week.

Joseph D. Wilkinson, of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 91-97 Fulton street, is in Shanghai studying conditions with a view to establishing a branch house.

J. F. Riddell and E. T. Takamine, treasurer of the Takamine Laboratory, Inc., left Saturday on the steamer Havana, for Cuba. They will be in Cuba for a month on an investigating tour and to establish agencies.

Heavy Chemical Markets

PRICE CHANGES LESS VIOLENT

Congestion at Railroad and Shipping Terminals Likely to be Relieved Somewhat This Week—Surplus Stocks Absorbed and Prices Firm

Conditions affecting the chemical trade are far from settled, but violent price disturbances seem to have been curbed for the time. Seaboard terminals are all in an acute stage of congestion, but some relief is offered in the daily arrival of a number of vessels. It is quite likely that large quantities of chemicals destined for foreign markets will be moved with the sailing of these ships. Most of the chemicals caught in the early part of the jam, and offered on resale, have been absorbed and the stringent enforcement of railroad embargoes on freight bound for the seaports is helping to keep the market fairly free from accumulations. This had a tendency to hold prices a little firmer during the week, though certain items, moved by other influences, were upward or downward inclined according to the conditions. A detailed review of the market is appended.

According to statistics in the Monthly Summary of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for December, just issued, total imports of chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., for that month were appraised at $8,484,512 as against $7,208,892 in December, 1915. For the calendar year of 1916 the total amount equaled $125,771,378 as against $83,060,841 in 1915, and $81,659,220 in 1914.

Exports of domestic manufactured chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., for December, 1916, were valued at $13,759,185, as compared to $8,895,424 in December, 1915. A still greater increase is shown in a comparison of the exports for the last three years. In 1916 the value of the exports amounted to $165,284,968, as compared with $80,238,696 in 1915 and $28,985,832 in 1914. Statistics on some of the individual items are incorporated in the review.

Acid Acetic—Demands of domestic consumers are being taken care of and the spot market continues easy at prices previously given, while glacial and 80 per cent are strong with a good export demand. The 28 per cent was quoted at 3¾c@4c a pound, the 56 per cent at 7½c @8c a pound, the 70 per cent at 10c@10½c a pound, the 80 per cent at 13c@14c and the glacial at 22c@27c a pound.

Acid Muriatic—The market presents a strong appearance. The movement to consumers is in good volume and prices were at former levels. For the 18 degree, 1⅜c a pound was asked, for the 20 degree, 1½c and for the 22 degree 2c a pound.

Acid, Nitric—There was no change in nitric acid quotations. In some quarters there was an inclination to shade, but quotations generally were based on the 42 degree at 5½c a pound.

Acid, Sulphuric—With inquiries for large quantities of sulphuric acid the tone of the market was very firm, though no change was made in quotations. The range was from $20 a ton for 60 degree brimstone to $28@$30 a ton for 66 degree and from $17 a ton for the 60 degree pyrite to $25 a ton for the 66 degree. Exports of sulphuric acid amounted to 6,101,863 pounds in December, 1916, as against 3,308,128 pounds in December, 1915. Exports for the twelve months ending December 31st compare as follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	13,176,175	$140,375
1915	77,839,429	998,249
1916	66,463,501	1,847,995

Alums—Quotations on all alums were practically the same as obtained in the week previous.

Ammonium alum was held at 4c a pound for the lump, 4⅛c for the ground and 4⅝c for the powdered.

Potassium alum in second hands was again around 6c for the lump, while manufacturers were asking 6¾c.

Chrome alum was quoted at 17½c a pound.

Aluminum sulphate ranged from 1¾c@2c a pound for the low grade to 3c@3½c a pound for the high grade.

Bleaching Powder—In some quarters prices were a little easier. Quotations, generally, were around 4c a pound for bleach in domestic container though it was said that considerable business was done at prices ¼c less. In export drums prices ranged from 5c to 5¾c a pound. No bleach was imported in December last. In the last three years the amounts exported compare as follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	34,539,934	$332,792
1915	7,564,473	102,570
1916	1,605,036	52,628

Copper Sulphate—Leading manufacturers are quoting blue vitriol at 10c a pound for the high grade large crystals in carload lots. Second hand quotations are easy at 9½c a pound. In December 1,492,319 pounds valued at $149,691 were exported as compared to 3,510,902 pounds valued at $212,628 in December, 1915. A comparison of the exports for the last three years follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	7,387,226	$327,967
1915	13,938,819	680,966
1916	19,469,565	2,803,833

Calcium Acetate—Large quantities of calcium acetate are regularly entering into consuming channels. The recent revival of interest in acetic acid has created a considerable demand for the acetate, but quotations are unchanged at $3.50@$3.55 per cwt. according to point of delivery. Exports for December amounted to 1,014,658 pounds as compared to 238,015 in December, 1915. In the three years exports compare as follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	47,896,901	$832,526
1915	19,767,874	552,862
1916	17,192,090	1,034,694

Potash, Caustic—Limited amounts of the 88-92 per cent caustic were available at 87½c a pound. The 70-75 was quoted at 68c@70c a pound.

Potassium Chlorate—No changes were recorded in potassium chlorate quotations. Second hands were quoting around 62c a pound and manufacturers were asking 75c on spot and 70c on contract.

Potassium Bichromate—Spot offers of the bichromate were at 38c a pound and March shipments at 36c@37c a pound.

Saltpetre—Quotations were again held at 31c a pound for the granular, 31½c for powdered and 25c for crystals. Imports of the crude saltpetre for December amounted to 611,937 pounds as against 120,415 pounds a year ago. For the last three years the imports compare as follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	2,229,856	$74,743
1915	127,270	28,059
1916	11,537,033	1,519,375

Soda Ash—Manufacturers with limited amounts of the ash available for spot were asking $2.90@$2.95 for 58 per cent light, f. o. b. works. In resale lots the light, basis of 58 per cent, was quoted at $2.80@$2.85 per cwt. The dense was quoted at $3.35@$3.50.

Soda, Caustic—During the week one or two manufacturers were in a position to quote on spot deliveries of caustic and were asking 4⅛c a pound, for the fused 74 or 76 per cent, f. o. b. works. Second hand quotations on spot ranged from 4c@4⅛c basis 76 per cent.

NEW NITRIC ACID PLANT IN SWEDEN

A new Swedish company with large capital has been formed for the manufacture of nitric acid and other chemical products in Sweden, according to the *Chemical Trade Journal*. It has entered upon a contract with the Royal Waterfalls Board for a supply of electric energy, and the works will be erected on the area reserved for industrial installations at Trollhattan. The annual capacity will be some 7,000 tons concentrated nitric acid, with nitrates as an auxiliary product. The new company will use the Birkeland Eyde method, for which rights have been secured for Sweden. The work is being pushed ahead with all speed to be ready this year.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

DYESTUFF EXPORTS SHOW VAST INCREASE

Trading More Brisk During the Week—Upward Tendency in Imported Natural Dyestuffs—Coal-Tar Derivatives Firm

Changes in quotations of dyestuffs during the past week were of minor importance. The tendency on imported natural dyestuffs is still upward influenced by the demoralized conditions of ocean traffic and a barely perceptible increase in the demand from the consuming element. Domestic manufactured extracts are in easy position, but a strengthening movement is expected in products derived from imported crudes, following the increasing import costs of the latter.

Coal-tar derivatives are commanding good attention and former quotations were well maintained. Benzol and toluol supplies on spot are readily absorbed and the market appears firm. Indications are that naphthalene prices on spot stocks will advance, and derivatives therefrom, as a consequence, are strong.

Exports of dyes and dyestuffs for the month of December were valued at $1,217,046, an increase of almost $500,000 over the exports of the previous month and almost a million dollars more than in December, 1915. The exports for the entire year of 1916 were valued at $7,754,250 as compared with $2,510,650 in 1915 and $537,530 in 1914.

The values of imports of coal-tar colors or dyes aggregated $243,142 in December, only a slight increase over the $242,539 imported in December a year ago. The value of the imports for the year 1916 amount to $4,420,147, an increase over the imports of $3,396,594 but less than the 1914 imports which amounted to $6,854,160.

A comparison of the imports of separate items, where available, are included in a review of the important items below:

Albumen—Sellers of egg albumen are strong in their views and 77c a pound was probably the low price for the week. Stocks are not very plentiful and some dealers are holding for 80c. Blood albumen was again advanced and quotations range around 39c@46c a pound according to the grades.

Archil—The demand for archil extract showed some improvement over previous weeks and fair quantities of both the double and concentrated were sold during the week. Prices asked were 18c a pound for the former and 22c for the latter.

Cutch—The demand was a little quiet in the past week but quotations were holding firm with 10c a pound seemingly the inside figure.

Gambier—Sales of common gambier were reported at 13c a pound. Arrivals are comparatively small and with the threatened scarcity some dealers are inclined to hold for 14c. Quotations on cubes are nominal. Imports of gambier for December amounted to 1,559,850 pounds as compared to 370,367 pounds in December, 1915. Imports for twelve months ending December 31st compare as follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	13,706,205	$493,634
1915	9,663,963	461,042
1916	13,780,169	1,042,342

Nutgalls—Chinese nutgalls are feeling the influences of higher importing costs and with increasing demand following the disappearance of Aleppo nutgalls higher values are predicted. Sellers were asking 24c to 26c a pound during the week.

Indigo—Fair quantities of indigo have arrived recently but most of it was said to have gone into consumption immediately. Prices were a little easier with the lower percentage of the different grades, but the indigoes of higher percentage content were firm, receiving a preference from the consumers. The range was from $1.10 a pound for the Madras to $4.50 for Bengal. In December 1916, imports amounted to 104,457 pounds valued at $179,759 as compared to 1,277,463 pounds valued at $1,278,501 in December, 1915. For twelve months ending December imports compare as follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	7,927,151	$1,188,795
1915	7,332,953	4,078,428
1916 Free	3,553,360	6,035,319
1916 Dutiable	223,295	425,778

Logwood—Good grades of logs were obtainable at figures varying from $28 a ton for the Hayti to $32 for the Jamaica and $45 for Campeche. Solid extract was quoted at 23c a pound, 51 degree liquid 11c@14c a pound, hematine paste 16c@18c a pound and hematine crystals as low as 21c and up to 30c a pound. Logs to the amount of 8,020 tons valued at $290,296 were imported in December, 1916, as compared to 7,445 tons valued at $107,600 in December, 1915. A comparison of the imports for twelve months ending December 31st follows:

Year	Tons	Value
1914	40,862	$522,434
1915	60,958	832,196
1916	186,816	6,097,576

Sumac—Possessors of spot stocks of sumac are quoting as high as $100 a ton. There were some sales reported at $95 a ton but the quantity was limited. It was said that offers for shipment were had at $78@$80 a ton without guarantee as to time of shipment. In the month of December imports amounted to 751,183 pounds with a value of $22,319 as against no imports in the same month a year ago. For the twelve months ending December 31st imports compare as follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	13,532,586	$337,207
1915	14,553,174	349,549
1916	17,454,796	472,590

Coal-Tar Derivatives

Aniline Oil and Salts—Sales of aniline were reported during the week at 26c a pound in round lots, but indications are that these prices will advance. One leading producer has announced a price of 27c a pound f. o. b. works. The salts were quoted at 32c@35c a pound. No salts were imported in December and for the entire year imports amounted to only 20 pounds with a value of $4. In the two preceding years imports compare as follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1914	2,142,486	$166,250
1915	261,097	65,319

Benzol—Leading producers and distributors have a few carloads available for spot or contract at prices ranging from 55c to 60c a gallon according to the quantity. It was said that producers, in several instances, have obtained a larger yield than expected making the above offers possible. In resale lots by second hands around 60c a gallon is asked. Quotations on spot commercial benzol are the same as above, but contract prices are 5c a gallon less.

Dinitrochlorbenzol—The demand for dinitrochlorbenzol continues and prices are holding firm at 50c a pound in quantity on spot.

Paranitraniline—In some quarters prices on paranitraniline were slightly reduced. Spot stocks were offered at $1.30 a pound, and this, it was said, was subject to shading on a firm bid. Most sellers are asking around $1.40 on spot and $1.20 on contract.

o-Nitrotoluol was quoted at $1 and the
p-Nitraniline at $1.25 a pound.

Tolidin—The production of tolidin was said to have been pretty well absorbed on contract, but leading producers are in a position to care for limited amount of business on spot at a price of $3 a pound.

Toluidines—Quotations on toluidine are around 90c a pound on spot. For the separated products prices vary somewhat according to seller.

o-Toluidine was obtainable from manufacturers as low as $1.25 a pound, while in other quarters $1.50 a pound was asked on a claim of superiority.

p-Toluidine was quoted at $1.50@$1.80 a pound on spot.

Toluol—The market is holding firm at quotations previously given. Leading distributors were quoting at a range of from $1.75 to $2 a gallon on spot and from $1.50 to $1.75 a gallon on contract. A limited amount on contract was said to have been available at the inside figure.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls.	lb.	.40	— .41
Acetone	lb.	.22½	— .23
Acetphenetidin	lb.	25.00	—26.00
Aconitine, ⅛ oz.	ea.	2.00	— 2.05
Agar Agar	lb.	.40	— .55
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.70	— 2.72
190 proof. U. S. P.	gal.	2.72	— 2.74
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	gal.	2.76	— 2.77
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.03	— 1.05
97 p.c.	gal.	1.05	— 1.07
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.64	— .65
188 proof	gal.	.65	— .67
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	1.24	— 1.48
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .29
Sweet	lb.	.25	— .30
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Aloin	lb.	1.00	— 1.12
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.62	— 1.65
Sulphate, C.P.		.27	— .32
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.00
Grey	oz.	22.00	—27.00
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.01
Carb, Dom., bbls., casks	lb.	.10	— .10½
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.28	— .32
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.85
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Molybdate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	— .19½
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)		.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.00	— 4.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.15	— .17
Needle powder	lb.	.15	— .15½
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent Free sulphur	lb.	.48	— .48½
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
Arsenic, red	lb.	.58	— .61
White	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	55.00	—56.00
Sulphate	oz.	50.00	—52.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.20	— .21
Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .20
Chlorate	lb.	—	— —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.75	— 1.80
St. Thomas	gal.	2.85	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	— .23
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	— .26
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.60	— .63
90 per cent	gal.	.58	— .59
Benzonaphthol	lb.	16.00	—18.00
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	— 1.90
Beta Naphthol resublimed	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Bismuth, Citrate U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	lb	—	— 3.15
Subcarbonate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.25
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.00
Bismuth, Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 4.75
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.90
Valerate	lb.	—	— 4.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Bromine U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05	— .06
Imported	lb.	.25	— .26
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	— 4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.90
Metal sticks	lb.	—	— 1.90
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	10.50	—11.00
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	7.25	— 7.30
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—18.85
Calcium, Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	— .78
Iodide		—	— 3.55
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.42	— 1.45
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk.	lb.	—	— .89½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .90½
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— .91
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .91½
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .91½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .90
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	—	— —
Monobromated	lb.	2.80	— 2.90
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.02	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.10	— 1.12
Russian	lb.	3.92	— 4.05
Powdered	lb.	4.10	— 4.20
Carbon Dioxide, bulk	lb.	.05½	— .06
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .05
Heavy		.03¾	— .04¼
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	1.24	— 1.39
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.05¾	— .07
Wood, pow'd	lb.	.06	— .07
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15	— .25
Chloroform	lb.	.60	— .65
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.20	— 6.50
Cinchonidine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .93
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .55
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .51
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— —
Civet	oz.	2.00	— 2.15
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.42	— .46
Oleate	oz.	.82	— .95
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	5.25	— 5.50
Alkaloid	oz.	5.50	— 5.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.33	— .34
Boxes	lb.	.42	— .44
Cases, fingers	lb.	—	— —
Codeine, alk. ½-oz vials	oz.	—	—14.00
Acetate, ⅛-oz. vials	oz.	—	—12.65
Phosphate, ⅛-oz. vials	oz.	—	—10.55
Sulphate, ⅛-oz. vials	oz.	—	—11.25
Collodion, U. S. P.	lb.	.32	— .37
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb.	.38	— .43
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.24	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .32
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.59	— .64
Spanish Apples	lb.		—
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	12.00	—12.75
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	—	— .45½
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .45
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Creosote carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	.20	— .25
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	lb.	.26	— .27
Jewelers large	lb.	.65	— .69
Small	lb.	.53	— .54
French	lb.	.26	— .27
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	— .13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .09½
Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Dragon's Blood Mass	lb.	.24	— .32
Reeds	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Emetine, Alk.	oz.	—	—70.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Emetine, Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—44.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.89
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot Russian	lb.	.69	— .75
Spanish	lb.	.71	— .73
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15	— .20
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .27
Washed	lb.	.18	— .26
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.08	— 1.15
Formaldehyde	lb.	.12	— .12½
Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.45	— 2.50
Glycerine, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls. added.		—	— .55
C. P. in cans	lb.	.54	— .55
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.54	— .55
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.42	— .42½
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.38	— .38½
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	— —
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Goa Powder	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—15.90
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil	gross	4.45	— 4.70
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	.59	— .66
Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	lb.	.48	— .50
Pacific Coast, 1916, prime	lb.	.14	— .15
Hydrogen Peroxide			
4 oz. bottles	gross	—	— 6.50
10 oz. bottles	gross	—	—10.25
Pint bottles	gross	—	—18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	1.45	— 1.70
Ichthyol	lb.	—	— —
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.30
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Russian	lb.	4.50	— 4.90
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.12	— .13
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.35	— .40
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.50	— .54
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.23	— .23¼
Stick, bdls., Corigliano	lb.	.31½	— .35½
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.01	— 1.04
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Lupulin	lb.	1.00	— 1.35
Lycopodium, U. S. P.	lb.	1.20	— 1.27
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.20	— .23
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.30
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.20
U. S. P.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	—	— 4.50
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.72
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.30
Manna, large flake	lb.	—	— —
Small flake	lb.	.79	— .80
Sorts	lb.	.35	— .40
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Recryst	lb.	3.95	— 5.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	140.00	—150.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.30
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 3.75
Red	lb.	—	— 3.85
Yellow	lb.	—	— 3.75
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .68
Powdered	lb.	—	— .70
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	—	— .71
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— .99
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.67
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.56
Powder, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.51
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.84
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.94
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.94
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.99

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue	lb.	12.00	—13.75
Milk, powdered	lb.	.13	— .15
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.18	— .21
Morphine, sulph, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	— 9.80
1-oz vials	oz.	—	— 9.85
⅛-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	—	—10.05
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	—	—10.10
Diacetyl hydrochloride⅛-oz.	oz.	—	—12.85
Alkaloid ⅛-oz.	oz.	—	—14.25
Ethey ⅛-oz. vials	oz.	—	—15.25
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.18	— .19
Irish	lb.	.08	— .12
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	10.00	—10.50
Tonquin	oz.	15.00	—15.75
Grain, Cab	oz.	16.00	—16.75
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	—25.75
Druggists	oz.	23.00	—24.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Napthalene, flake	lb.	.10½—	.12
Balls	lb.	.10½—	.12
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.11	— .11½
Powdered	lb.	.13	— .14
Opium, cases	lb.	—	—14.50
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—14.55
Granular	lb.	—	—15.50
Powdered U. S. P.	lb.	—	—15.50
Orthoform	oz.	1.35	— 1.37
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Papain	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal	2.50	— 2.90
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.32	— .33
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.04	— .04½
Cream	lb.	.06¼—	.06¾
Lily white	lb.	.08¼—	.08¾
Snow white	lb.	.11¼—	.12¾
Phenolphthalein	lb.	25.00	—26.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	.70	— .75
Red	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	— —
Piperidine	oz.	.85	— .90
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .60
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70	— 2.85
Poppy Heads	lb.	.75	— .76
Potassium acetate	oz.	1.30	— 1.35
Bicarb	lb.	1.35	— 1.42
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	—	— 1.45
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.54
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.75
Iodide, bulk	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Nitrate (Saltpeter)	lb.	.32	— .33
Permanganate	lb.	3.85	— 3.95
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75	— .85
Quassia chips	lb.	.06½—	.08
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .82
Second hands	oz.	.80	— .83
Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
German	oz.	—	— —
Java	oz.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .40
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	17.00	—17.40
Rochelle Salt, crystals bbls.	lb.	—	— .37
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .36½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem	lb.	.59	— .62
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.03	— .04
Saccharin	lb.	18.25	—19.25
Safrol	lb.	—	— —
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, bulk, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.40
Second hands	lb.	—	— 1.40
Sandalwood	lb.	.18	— .19
Ground	lb.	.20	— .22
Santonin, cryst, bulk	lb.	36.00	—42.00
Powdered	lb.	37.00	—38.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	— .28
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .48¾
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.40	— .41
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.18½—	.19
Marseilles, white	lb.	.14½—	.15
Green, pure	lb.	.14	— .15
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .10½
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure	lb.	.12	— .13
Ordinary	lb.	.09	— .10
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½—	.12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Citrate, crystals	lb.	—	— .64
Granular U. S. P.	lb.	.70	— .72
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	7.55	— 8.00
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03½—	.04
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .03
Bromide, bulk	lb.	.72	— .76
Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 1.86
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.20
Iodide	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Phosphate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.07
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried	lb.	.20	— .28
Tungstate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Salicylate bulk, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .85
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½—	.26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.43	— .52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.85	— 2.95
Potato, granulated	lb.	.06	— .06½
Powdered	lb.	.07	— .07½
Storax, liquid	lb.	4.45	— 5.00
Strontium Acetate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Bromide, granular	lb.	.80	— .81
Iodide	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Nitrate	lb.	.42	— .50
Salicylate, U. S. P.	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Strychnine Alkd, cryst, bulk	oz.	1.35	— 1.45
Acetate	oz.	1.45	— 1.55
Nitrate	oz.	1.40	— 1.45
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.35	— .36
Sulphonal, 100 oz lots	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	lb.	13.50	—14.50
Sulphur, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.20
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	— 2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30	— 2.70
Roll	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.25
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	—	— —
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.25	— .30
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic, U. S. P.	lb.	.61	— .63
Casks	lb.	.50	— .56
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.54	— .60
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Iodide	lb.	10.05	—10.15
Tin, crystals	lb.	.31	— .31½
Bichloride	lb.	.15¼—	.15¾
Oxide	lb.	.48	— .50
Toluol, pure, bulk	gal.	1.75	— 1.95
Commercial	gal.	1.50	— 1.60
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Artificial	lb.	.12	— .13
Spirits, See Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.56	— .59
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	.53	— .56
Gran.	lb.	.22	— .25
Med.	lb.	.30	— .35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.25	— .26
Chloride	lb.	.13	— .14
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.25
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide	lb.	.10½—	.11½
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C.P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.05	— .06

Acids

Acetic, U. S. P., 56 p.c.	lb.	.08	— .09
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.25	— .26
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex Toluol	lb.	8.50	— 8.60
Boric, cryst, sacks	lb.	.12¼—	.13½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.12¾—	.13
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Camphoric	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
Carbolic cryst. U. S. P. drs.	lb.	.50	— .52
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.58	— .59
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.56	— .57
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.52½—	.53
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90	— 6.1.
Chrysophanic	l'.	6.20	— 6.35
Citric crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .72
Powder	lb.	—	— .72½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent	gal	.75	— .80
Chromic, 85 p.c.	lb.	1.26	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
Formic, 75 p.c.	lb.	.35	— .40
Gallic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	1.31	— 1.33
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.40	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.22	— .29
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute 3 p.c.	lb.	.20	— .25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .45
Lactic, U. S. P., 75 p.c.	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, C. P.	lb.	.05	— .06
Nitric, C. P.	lb.	.07	— .08
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.18	— .21
Oleic, purified	lb.	.29	— .34
Oxalic, Cryst., casks	lb.	.48	— .49
Picric, kegs	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Phosphoric, 50 p.c.	lb.	.11	— .12
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.25	— 3.45
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.95	— 3.15
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.05	— .06
Crude	gal.	.24	— .29
Salicylic bulk U. S. P.	lb.	.80	— .85
Stearic	lb.	.13½—	.15¼
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous	lb.	.03	— .05
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Tartaric Crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .76
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .75

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.05	—13.50
Artificial	lb.	5.05	— 5.45
Amber, crude	lb	—	— —
Rectified	lb.	1.25	— 1.55
Anise	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Bay	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Bergamot	lb.	6.00	— 6.15
Synthetic	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.25	— 3.80
Cade	lb.	.64	— .70
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs.	lb.	.82	— .88
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	— .18
Caraway	lb.	4.90	— 5.40
Cassia, 75@80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.12	— 1.18
Lead Free	lb.	1.23	— 1.29
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.74	— .80
Cedar Wood	lb.	.15	— .15½
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	—	—22.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.47	— .48
Java	lb.	.84	— .87
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.37	— 1.39
Bottles	lb.	1.42	— 1.45
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	11.95	—14.00
Cubebs	lb.	4.23	— 4.25
Cumin	lb.	4.25	— 4.40
Erigeron	lb.	.98	— 1.04
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.70	— .75
California	lb.	.67	— .70
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.05	— 4.55
Geranium, African rose	lb.	3.90	— 3.95
Bourbon	lb.	3.50	— 3.70
Turkish	lb.	3.25	— 3.60
Ginger	lb.	7.95	— 8.05
Gingergrass	lb.	1.80	— 1.95
Hemlock	lb.	.74	— .79
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	16.05	—16.55
Twice rect.	lb.	16.95	—17.45
Wood	lb.	1.98	— 3.95
Lavender flowers	lb.	3.95	— 4.20
Spike	lb.	1.22	— 1.45
Garden	lb.	.62	— .70
Lemon	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Lemongrass	lb.	.89	— .94
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.55	— 2.70
Linaloe	lb.	2.84	— 3.05
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.24	— 1.29
Malefern	lb.	—	— —
Mustard, natural	lb.	21.95	—22.95
Artificial	lb.	23.00	—24.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	38.00	—51.00
Petale	lb.	46.00	—50.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—18.50
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Italian, sweet	lb.	3.00	— 3.15

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Origanum	lb.	.18	— .25
Patchouli	lb.	—	— —
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Peppermint, bulk, tins	lb.	2.30	— 2.35
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
French	lb.	6.00	— 6.45
Pimento	lb.	1.72	— 1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	—	— —
Rose, natural	oz.	13.55	—15.00
Synthetic	lb.	2.80	— 2.95
Rosemary, French	lb.	.75	— .80
Safrol	lb.	.40	— .42
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	11.40	—11.90
West Indian	lb.	4.95	— 5.20
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.75	— .80
Artificial	lb.	.29	— .30
Savin	lb.	5.95	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Spruce	lb.	.60	— .62
Tansy	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.30	— 1.55
White, French	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	—	— 4.00
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	3.90	— 4.20
Synthetic, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .85
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.50	— 2.90
Wormseed	lb.	4.00	— 4.20
Wormwood	lb.	2.90	— 3.05
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	12.00	—23.00
Manila	lb.	29.00	—32.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—46.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	—	— —
Capsicum	lb.	6.25	— 6.75
Cubeb	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	—	— —
Pepper	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Orris	lb.	15.00	—25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.50	— .52
South American	lb.	.71	— .75
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.50	— 6.25
Oregon	gal.	.84	— .89
Peru	lb.	3.25	— 3.45
Tolu	lb.	.35	— .36

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.40	— .49
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .19
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.13½	— .15
of Tree	lb.	.10	— .11
Buckthorn	lb.	.25	— .29
Calisaya	lb.	.19	— .23
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.12	— .13
Carcarilla quills	lb.	.25	— .26
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.34	— .40
Broken	lb.	.29	— .35
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	—	— —
Broken	lb.	—	— —
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.26	— .27
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.19	— .20
Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	— —
Condurango	lb.	.13	— .14
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	— .08½
Cramp	lb.	.21	— .23
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.07	— .08
Elm, grinding	lb.	.09	— .11
Select, bdls.	lb.	.16	— .19
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.07	— .08
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .08
Mezereon	lb.	.27	— .30
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.05	— .06
Sweet	lb.	.09	— .10
Trieste	lb.	.11	— .11½
Prickley Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	— .12
Northern	lb.	.11	— .12
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	— .26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	— .50½
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .16
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	— .17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Cut	lb.	.15	— .15½
Crushed	lb.	.09	— .10
Tonga	lb.	.40	— .41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.30	— .32
of Tree	lb.	.14½	— .15½
Willow, Black	lb.	.07½	— .09½
White	lb.	.11	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.11½	— .12
White Poplar	lb.	.04	— .04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.06	— .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05½	— .06½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.22	— .24
St. Ignatius	lb.	.20	— .21
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07½	— .08
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.86	— .96
Para	lb.	.56	— .60
Surinam	lb.	.59	— .64
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.75	— 6.45
Cuts	lb.	3.80	— 4.25
Bourbon	lb.	2.40	— 3.30
South American	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Green label	lb.	1.50	— 1.55

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.61	— .62
XX	lb.	.66	— .67
Powdered	lb.	—	— .66
Fish	lb.	.05	— .06
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12	— .12½
Juniper	lb.	.07½	— .08
Laurel	lb.	.05	— .05½
Poke	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06	— .08
Sloe	lb.	—	— —
Sumac	lb.	.05	— .06

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	2.10	— 2.15
Powdered	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Borage	lb.	.80	— .85
Calendula	lb.	1.90	— 1.95
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	— —
Hungarian	lb.	.47	— .49
Belgian	lb.	—	— —
Roman	lb.	.59	— .65
Spanish	lb.	.55	— .58
Clover Tops	lb.	.29	— .31
Dogwood	lb.	.13	— .15
Elder	lb.	.27	— .30
Insect, open	lb	.25	— .27
Closed	lb.	.29	— .33
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.23	— .29
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	— .43
Kousso	lb.	—	—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.17	— .18
Select	lb.	.22	— .29
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.33	— .35
Malva, blue	lb.	1.19	— 1.25
Black	lb.	.40	— .50
Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.06	— .07
Patchouli	lb.	.36	— .39
Poppy, red	lb.	.50	— .53
Saffron, American	lb.	.65	— .70
Valencia	lb.	11.95	—12.20
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	—	— —
Balmony	lb.	.07	— .08
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.04
Belladonna	lb.	1.52	— 1.58
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.05½	— .06
Buchu, short	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Long	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Cannabis Indica tops	lb.	.82	— 2.50
Catnip	lb.	.05	— .09
Chestnut	lb.	.60	— .65
Chiretta	lb.	.34	— .37
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.36	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.30½	— .31
Conium	lb.	.20	— .20½
Corn Silk	lb.	.10	— .12
Damiana	lb.	.13	— .14
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .09
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.50	— .65
Imported	lb.	—	— —
Dandelion	lb.	.18	— .19
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07	— .08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.22	— .24
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.07	— .08
Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	—	— —
Henna	lb.	.12	— .12½
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.19	— .21
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .08½
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.59	— .75
Lobelia	lb.	.08	— .09
Lovage	lb.	.29	— .34
Matico	lb.	.24	— .28
Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
French	lb.	.27	— .27½
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Peppermint, American	lb.	.15½	— .17½
Pichi	lb.	.09½	— .11
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	— .10
Plantain	lb.	.10½	— .11
Pulsatilla	lb.	—	— —
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Rosemary	lb.	.14	— .14½
Rue	lb.	.41	— .51
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— —
Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Spanish	lb.	.07	— .07½
Savory	lb.	—	— —
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half leaf	lb.	.60	— .65
Siftings	lb.	.39	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.39	— .40
Tinnevelly	lb.	.17	— .18
Pods	lb.	.30	— .35
Squaw Vine	lb.	.10½	— .13
Skullcap	lb.	.14	— .16
Spearmint, American	lb.	.15	— .16
Stramonium	lb.	.22	— .23
Tansy	lb.	.09	— .11
Thyme	lb.	.11	— .11½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.06	— .06½
Water Pepper	lb.	.07	— .07½
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08	— .09
Wintergreen	lb.	.07	— .08
Wormwood	lb.	.19	— .20
Yerba Santa	lb.	.08	— .08½

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.70	— .73
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .78
German	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	—	— —
Althea, cut	lb.	.42	— .45
Whole	lb.	.28	— .29
Angelica, American	lb.	.29	— .34
German	lb.	—	— —
Arnica	lb.	.51	— .60
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.07	— .07½
Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.07	— .07½
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .06
Bearsfoot	lb.	.05	— .06
Belladonna	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Powdered	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.17	— .18
Beth	lb.	.15	— .19
Bitter	lb.	.23	— .25
Blood	lb.	.12	— .13
Blueflag	lb.	.12	— .15
Bryonia	lb.	.50	— .80
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.32	— .42
American	lb.	.25	— .26
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.95	— 3.30
Unbleached	lb.	.26	— .27
Cohosh, black	lb.	.04½	— .05
Blue	lb.	.04½	— .05
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	— 2.08
Colombo, whole	lb.	.12½	— .13
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.11	— .11½
Cranebill	lb.	.05	— .06
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .11
Dandelion, German	lb.	.29	— .31
American	lb.	.28	— .29
Doggrass	lb.	1.51	— 1.55
Echinacea	lb.	.47	— .60
Elecampane	lb.	.09	— .10
Galangal	lb.	.10	— .11
Gelsemium	lb.	.10½	— .11
Gentian	lb.	.17	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .19
Geranium	lb.	.10	— .11
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.17	— .19
Bleached	lb.	.21	— .21½
Ginseng wild, Southern	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Northwestern	lb.	6.50	— 6.70
Eastern	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cultivated	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.20	— 5.30
Powdered	lb.	5.50	— 5.70
Hellebore, white, imported	lb.	.40	— .44
Black	lb.	.39	— .44
Domestic White	lb.	.26	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .33

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.45	— 2.70
Powdered	lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Jalap, whole	lb.	.12	— .12½
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
Kava Kava	lb.	.19½	— .21½
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.43	— .47
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.55	— .69
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.21	— .23
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.17	— .18
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	— .54
Manaca	lb.	.23	— .24
Mandrake	lb.	.07	— .08
Musk, Russian	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.15	— .16
Verona	lb.	.12	— .13½
Finger	lb.	1.55	— 1.75
Pareira Brava	lb.	.34	— .39
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .47
Pink, true	lb.	.34	— .38
Pleurisy	lb.	.21	— .22
Poke	lb.	.05	— .07
Rhatany	lb.	.19	— .21
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.70	— .75
High dried	lb.	.20½	— .22
Cuts	lb.	.40	— 1.60
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	— .40
Mexican	lb.	.14½	— .15
Senega, Northern	lb.	.68	— .71
Southern	lb.	.70	— .72
Serpentaria	lb.	.31	— .35
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10	— .12
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.24	— .25
Stripped	lb.	.28	— .29
Spikenard	lb.	.12	— .14
Squaw Vine	lb.	.10	— .10½
Squill	lb.	.13	— .15
Stillingia	lb.	.06	— .06½
Stone	lb.	.05	— .05½
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.30	— .31
True (Aletris)	lb.	.17½	— .19
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	.34	— .35
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12½	— .14
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.07	— .07½

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	—	— —
Spanish	lb.	.28	— .29
Star	lb.	.25	— .26
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Dutch	lb.	.05½	— .06
Smyrna	lb.	.07	— .08
South American	lb.	.05⅝	— .05½
Caraway	lb.	.62	— .63
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Ceylon, green	lb.	—	— .44
Decorticated	lb.	.62	— .63
Celery	lb.	—	— .25
Colchicum	lb.	1.95	— 1.98
Conium	lb.	.23	— .24
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.17¼	— .17½
Bleached domestic	lb.	.17	— .17½
Cumin, Malta	lb.	.20	— .29½
Levant	lb.	.20	— .20½
Mogador	lb.	.21	— .21½
Morocco	lb.	.22	— .22¼
Dill	lb.	.20	— .21
Fennel, German, large	lb.	—	— —
French	lb.	.19	— .20
Roumanian, small	lb.	.19	— .21
Flax, whole	per bbl.	11.00	—11.50
Ground	lb.	.06	— .07
Foenugreek	lb.	—	— .10
Domestic	lb.	.09	— .09½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.07	— .07½
Russian	lb.	—	— —
Henbane	lb.	.30	— .32
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.08	— .00½
Larkspur	lb.	.26	— .28
Lobelia	lb.	.23	— .25
Millet, natural	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Hulled	lb.	.08	— .08½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14½	— .15
Bombay	lb.	.09½	— .10
California, brown	lb.	.13	— .13¼
Chinese	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Dutch	lb.	.15½	— .15¾
English, yellow	lb.	.15¼	— .16
German, yellow	lb.	Nominal	
Parsley	lb.	.16	— .18
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.60	— .61
Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Poppy, Russian	lb.	—	— —
Pumpkin	lb.	.11	— .11½
Quince, select	lb.	.79	— .81
Rape, English	lb.	.08½	— .09
Japanese	lb.	.06½	— .07
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.24	— .25
Stavesacre	lb.	.30	— .33
Stramonium	lb.	.15½	— .17½
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	— —
Kombe	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Sunflower, large	lb.	.04½	— .05
Small	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	—	— .09½
Madras	lb.	—	— .08¾
China	lb.	.07	— .07½
Worm, American	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Levant	lb.	.63	— .73

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.09	— .10
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.22	— .24
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .36
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.38	— .39
Seconds	lb.	.35	— .36
Sorts Amber	lb.	.18	— .18½
White	lb.	.35	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .26
Asafoetida, whole U.S.P.	lb.	.97	— 1.05
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	1.33	— 1.37
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	—	— 1.30
Sumatra	lb.	.30	— .34
Catechu	lb.	—	— —
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.60	— 68
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	.90	— .97
Gamboge	lb.	1.87	— 1.97
Guaiac	lb.	.24	— .30
Hemlock	lb.	.85	— .95
Kino	lb.	.49½	— .60
Locust	lb.	.28	— .30
Mastic	lb.	.51	— .58
Myrrh, select	lb.	.26	— .26½
Sorts	lb.	.22	— .23
Siftings	lb.	.20	— .21
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .12½
Strained	lb.	.34	— .34½
Tears	lb.	.14½	— .15½
Sandarac	lb.	.32	— .34
Senegal, picked	lb.	.22	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.18	— .19
Spruce	lb.	.64	— .90
Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	9.00	— 9.45
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Seconds	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.29	— .30
Bees, white	lb.	.47½	— .49½
Yellow crude	lb.	.42	— .43
Yellow refined	lb.	.45	— .46
Candelilla	lb.	.21	— .23
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	— .51
No. 1	lb.	.48	— .49
No. 2	lb.	.42	— .43
No. 3	lb.	.32	— .33
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	—	— —
White	lb.	—	— —
Japan	lb.	.15	— .15½
Montan, crude	lb.	—	— —
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.60	— .65
Green	lb.	.77	— .90
Refined, white	lb.	—	— —
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	.35	— .35½
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.07	— .13
Foreign	lb.	.10	— .25

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.03¾	— .04
56 p.c.	lb.	.07½	— .08
70 p.c.	lb.	.10	— .10¼
80 p.c.	lb.	.13	— .14
Glacial	lb.	.22	— .27
Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.		—	— —
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works 48 p.c. b	100 lbs.	—	— —
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Ground	lb.	.04⅛	— .04⅜
Powdered	lb.	.04⅝	— .05
Alum chrome	lb.	—	— .17½
Potash, lump	lb.	.06	— .06¾
Ground	lb.	.06¼	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Alum, Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	— —
Aluminum Sulph low	lb.	.01¼	— .02
Aluminum, High Grade	lb.	.03	— .03½
Aluminum Chloride, liq.	lb.	—	— .05
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06	— .06½
20 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .05
18 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04½
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.11	— .12
Granulated, white	lb.	.19	— .20
Lump	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	—	— .04½
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	90.00	—100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.04	— .06
Calcium, Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		3.50	— 3.55
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—14.85
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—18.85
Solid, second hands	ton	24.00	—26.00
Gran., second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.35	— .37
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Second hands	lb.	.09½	— .10
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .11
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.05	— —
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.09	— —
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.10	— —
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	—	— .11½
White cryst.	lb.	.13	— .13½
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .12¾
Granulated	lb.	—	— .12¾
Powdered	lb.	.13¼	— .14¼
Arsenate	lb.	.09	— .09½
Nitrate	lb.	.14	— .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	—	— .09¼
Red, American	lb.	—	— .09¾
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .08¾
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .09¾
English	lb.	—	— —
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .08¾
Muriatic acid, 18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¾	— .01½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	— .01¾
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	— .02¼
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .05
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.05	— .05¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.05½	— .06
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb	lb.	—	— .04½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .04¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¼
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.75
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Bichromate	lb.	.36	— .38
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.40	— .80
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.86	— .88
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Muriate basis 80 p.c. per	ton.	450.00	—460.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Yellow	lb.	.85	— .90
Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	— —
Refined	lb.	.31	— .35
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags 100	lbs.	2.85	— 3.00
Dense,	100 lb.	3.35	— 3.50
Bichromate	lb.	.18	— .20
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal.Soda,Am. 100	lbs	1.10	— 1.25
Caustic, dom., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.		4.12½	— 4.25
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.		4.50	— 4.75
Chlorate	lb.	.25	— .27
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	3.15	— 3.30
Refined	lb.	—	— .04½
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .14
Prussiate	lb.	.30	— .35
Salicate, 140 p.c.	100 lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.05	— 1.25
Sulphate, Glauber's salt	100 lbs	.60	— .70

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Soda, Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst	lb.	.02	— .02¼
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	.03	— .03¼
Sulphur (crude, f.o.b. New York	ton		—35.00
Sulphur crude, f. o. b. Baltimore	ton		—35.50
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg.	ton	18.00	—20.00
66 deg.	ton	26.00	—30.00
Oleum 20 p.c.		.02	— .02¼
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.		2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.00	— 8.00
Acid H.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic, white	lb.	—	— 2.20
Acid Naphthosulphonic		—	— —
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		—	— —
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.40	— .45
p-Amidophenol	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Aniline Oil	lb.	.26	— .28
Aniline Salts	lb.	.32	— .35
Aniline for red	lb.	—	— 1.00
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.10	— .12
Anthraquinone		—	— —
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.55	— .60
Benzol, Com.	gal.	.55	— .60
Benzidine	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Benzylchloride	lb.	—	— 3.50
Chlorobenzol, contract	lb.	—	— .31
Cumidine		—	— —
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	— —
o—Dianisidine		—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.55	— .60
m—Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.80	— 1.05
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .55
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .60
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.80	— .85
Diphenylamine	lb.	.85	— .90
Dioxynaphthalene		—	— —
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone		—	— —
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Mononitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Naphthalene	lb.	.10	— .10½
Naphthalenediamine		—	— —
a—Naphthol		—	— —
b-Naphthol Sublimed	lb.	.85	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.90	— 1.00
b—Naphthylamine		—	— 1.25
p—Nitraniline	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.18	— .20
o—Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .55
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
Nitronaphthol		—	— —
Nitrotoluol		—	— —
o—Nitro-toluol	lb.	.50	— .55
p—Nitro-toluol	lb.	—	— 1.00
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride		—	— —
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Resorcinol Technical	lb.	—	— 9.00
Tolidin	lb.	—	— 3.00
Toluidine	lb.	—	— .90
Toluidine o—Toluidine	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
p—Toluidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Toluol, pure	gal	2.00	— 2.25
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c.	gal.	1.75	— 2.00
M-Toluylenediamine		—	— —
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	lb.	.35	— .40
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.30
Acid Brown	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	8.00	10.00
Acid Orange	lb.	1.10	— 2.00
Acid Orange II	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Acid Red	lb.	2.85	— 4.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	2.25	— 4.25
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Alizarin Blue	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Orange	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Alpine Red	lb.	—	— —
Alpine Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Azo Carmine	lb.	—	— —
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	—	— —
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Aurine	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	—	— —
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	—	— —
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	—	— —
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	1.90	— 2.75
Bright Red	lb.	—	— —
Chrome Blue	lb.	—	— —
Chrome Red	lb.	—	— —
Chrysamine Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.50
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Chrysoidine R.	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	—	— 1.60
Congo Red	lb.	—	— 2.50
Crystal Violet	lb.	—	— 7.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	—	— —
Direct Black	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Direct Blue	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.50	— 4.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	—	— 5.50
Direct Fast Red	lb.	—	— 2.50
Direct Red	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Direct Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.75
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Direct Violet	lb.	2.75	— 5.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	—	— 1.85
T extra, contract	lb.	—	— 2.00
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	1.75	— 2.35
Fur Black, extra	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Fur Brown B.	lb.	3.00	— 6.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	—	— 8.00
Green Crystals	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	— 1.50
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	.35	— .40
Induline	lb.	1.30	— 1.60
Magenta	lb.	—	—10.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green	lb.	—	— —
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	5.00	— 7.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	5.50	— 7.50
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Nigrosine water sol.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Naphthol Green	lb.	—	— 6.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	—	— —
Oil Black	lb.	—	— 1.50
Oil Orange	lb.	—	— 2.00
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Oil Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.00
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	—	— 1.50
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Ponceau	lb.	—	— 2.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	—	— 2.35
Soluble Blue	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.75	— .90
Sulphur Black E.S. ext.conc.	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black 150 p.c.	lb.	—	— .85
Sulphur Blue	lb.	3.60	— 4.60
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.28	— .50
Sulphur Green	lb.	—	— 1.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Tartrazine	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Wool Orange	lb.	—	— 1.10
Victoria Blue	lb.	16.00	—18.00
Victoria Blue base	lb.	—	—20.00
Victoria Green	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Victoria Red	lb.	—	— —
Victoria Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Yellow for wool	lb.	—	— —

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .35
Seed	lb.	.14	— .17
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.53	— .58
Gambier, see tanning			
Indigo, Bengal			
Oudes	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Guatemala	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Kurpahs	lb.	2.35	— 2.65
Madras	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Madder, Dutch	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.27	— .29
Chinese	lb.	—	— —
Persian Berries	lb.	.24	— .26
Quercitron Bark, see tanning	lb.	—	— —
Sumac, see tanning	lb.	—	— —
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.08½	— .09
Aleppey	lb.	.09	— .10
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.07	— .07½

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	43.00	—45.00
Chips	lb.	.05	— .06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood, sticks	ton	18.00	—45.00
Chips	lb.	.02½	— .03½
Quercitron, see tanning			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.16	— .18
Archil, Concentrated	lb.	.20	— .30
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.10	— .12
Liquid	lb.	.08½	— .09
Tablet	lb.	.10	— .12
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.28	— .32
Concentrated	lb.	—	— .38
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic	lb.	.14	— .16
Gall	lb.	—	— .17
Hematine	lb.	.12	— .14
Crystals	lb.	.21	— .25
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.20	— .21
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	—	— .50
Indigo, natural, for wool	lb.	—	— .30
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	—	— .23
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.11	— .14
Contract	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—		—	— .25
Powdered	lb.	—	— .12
Paste	lb.	—	— —
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning			
Quercitron	lb.	.08½	— .09
Sumac, see tanning			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.77	— .80
Blood, imported	lb.	.40	— .46
Domestic	lb.	.38	— .45
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.11	— .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.18	— .25

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi Divi	ton	58.00	—60.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c.	ton	55.00	—57.00
Mangrove Bark, S. A.	ton	28.00	—38.00
Myrobolans	ton	65.00	—72.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	—	—50.00
No. 2	ton	—	—28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. ton	ton	90.00	—95.00
Virginia, 20 p.c. tan	ton	55.00	—57.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Valonia Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	58.00	—59.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25% tan, bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .02¾
Clarified, 25% tan. bbls	lb.	.02½	— .03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Drumtan, 25% tan	lb.	.02½	— .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.09	— .09½
Common	lb.	.13	— .14
Cubes No. 1	lb.	.23½	— .24
No. 2	lb.	.20	— .21
Hemlock, 25% tan	lb.	.03½	— .04¼
Larch, 25% tan	lb.	.03	— .03¾
Crystals, 50% tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55% tan	lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25% tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30% tan, 50% total solids	lb.	.01¾	— .02½
Myrobalans, liquid, 23-25% tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Solid, 50% tan	lb.	.10	— .11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25% tan	lb.	.03¼	— .04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35-37% tan treated	lb.	.06	— .07
35-37 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	.06	— .06½
35-37 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07½	— .08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.08½	— .09
Clarified	lb.	.09	— .10
Spruce, liquid, 20% tan, 50% total solids	lb.	.01	— .01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .13½
Valonia, solid, 65% tan,	lb.	nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	—	— —
Domestic, prime	gal.	.74	— .75
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	69.00	—74.00
Norwegian	bbl.	120.00	—125.00
Degras, American	lb.	.07	— .07¼
English	lb.	.08	— .08¼
German	lb.	—	— —
Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Herring	gal.	—	— —
Horse			
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.39	— 1.40
Off Prime	gal.	1.05	— 1.06
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.94	— .96
No. 1	gal.	.90	— .91

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Lard No. 2	gal.	.87 —	.88
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.	— —	—
South, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	— —	—
Menhaden, Brown, st'd	gal.	.74 —	.75
Light, st'd	gal.	.76 —	.77
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.78 —	.79
White, bl'ch'd winter	gal.	.80 —	.81
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.19 —	1.25
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.14 —	1.17
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.09 —	1.14
Prime	gal.	.99 —	1.04
Dark	gal.	.89 —	.90
Oleo Oil	lb.	.15¾—	.19½
Porpoise, body	gal.	— —	—
Jaw	gal.	— —	—
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	— —	—
Saponified	lb.	— —	—
Seal, white	gal.	— —	—
Sod Oil	lb.	.09 —	.09¾
Sperm bleached, winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.06 —	1.07
45 deg. cold test	gal.	1.04 —	1.05
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	1.03 —	1.04
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.14 —	.14½
Double pressed	lb.	.15 —	.15½
Triple pressed	lb.	.16½—	.17
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.03 —	1.04
Prime	gal.	1.02 —	1.03
Whale, Bleached, natural	gal	.80 —	.81
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.82 —	.83

VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.19 —	.19½
Cases	lb.	.20½—	.21
No. 3	lb.	— —	.19
Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon	lb.	— —	—
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.16½—	.17
Cochin, imported	lb.	— —	—
Domestic, tanks	lb.	.13¾—	.14
Corn, refined, bbls.		12.51 —	12.53
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	— —	.79
Summer yellow	gal.	— —	12.40
Summer, white	gal.	— —	—
Winter yellow	gal.	— —	—
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	— —	.93
5 bbl. lots	gal.	— —	.94
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	— —	.95
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots,	gal	— —	.95
Olive, denatured	gal.	— —	—
Foots	gal.	.11½—	.12½
Palm Lagos	lb.	— —	—
Commercial	lb.	— —	—
Prime, red	lb.	— —	—
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.14½—	.15
Palm Kernel, imported	lb.	.14½—	.14¾
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.05 —	1.09
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.60 —	.62
Yellow, steam	gal	.51 —	.60
Poppy	gal.	— —	—
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in bbls.	gal.	— —	—
Blown	gal.	1.15 —	1.16
Refined	gal.	1.10 —	1.11
Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	— —	.39
Second	gal.	— —	.41
Sesame domestic	gal.	1.23 —	1.25
Imported	gal.	1.20 —	1.25
Soya Bean, English	lb.	— —	—
Manchurian	lb.	.11½—	.12½
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.55 —	.60
Commercial	gal.	.45 —	.50

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity			
25@30 cold test	gal.	.13½—	.14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14 —	.15
Summer	gal.	.13 —	.14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21 —	.26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18 —	.19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26 —	.30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.15 —	.18
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.26½—	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½—	.22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33 —	.34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29½—	.30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½—	.22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18 —	.19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28 —	.35
No. 200	gal.	.24 —	.25
No. 100	gal.	.23½—	.24
No. 110	gal.	.23 —	.23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.50 —	.50½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.43 —	.50
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.33 —	.39
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	4.00 —	4.50
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	8.75 —	9.00
Rosin, com to g'd.	280-lb.-bbl.	6.50 —	6.55

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.55 —	.55½
Diamond "I"	lb.	.54 —	.54½
V. S. O.	lb.	.54½—	.55
Fine Orange	lb.	.48 —	.50½
Second orange	lb.	.46 —	.46½
T. N.	lb.	— —	.45
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.44 —	.44½
Button	lb.	.53 —	.54
Regular, bleached	lb.	— —	.47
Bone, Dry	lb.	— —	.55

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.20 —	.20½
Canton, rolls	lb.	.12½—	.12¾
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.41 —	.42
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.10½—	.11
Bombay	lb.	.10 —	.10¾
Cassia Buds	lb.	.13½—	.14
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.12¾—	.12½
Mombassa	lb.	.29 —	.29¼
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.26 —	.26¼
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	— —	.26
Penang	lb.	.32 —	.33
Zanzibar	lb.	.22 —	.22¼
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.22 —	22½
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.16½—	.18
African	lb.	.11 —	.11¼
Cochin	lb.	.11¼—	.12
Japan	lb.	.09 —	.09¼
Mace, Banda	lb.	.57 —	.57¼
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.53 —	.53½
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.26 —	.27
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.17½—	.19
Hungarian	lb.	.26 —	.27
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.22¾—	.23
White	lb.	.24 —	.24½
Pimento	lb.	.05½—	.06½

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		— —	—
f.o.b. New Orleans		— —	33.00
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		— —	35.00
Columbia		— —	38.00
New Orleans	ton	37.00 —	40.50
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00 —	40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00 —	42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	— —	40.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	— —	43.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	— —	2.37
	200 lb. sacks	— —	1.59
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	140-lb. bags	— —	1.08
Mineral	140-lb. bags	— —	1.08
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	— —	.75

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.40 —	.42
Open kettle	gal.	.41 —	.50
Blackstrap	gal.	.20 —	.23
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.25 —	.26
Medium	lb.	.29 —	.34
Fancy	lb.	.39 —	.45
Honey—			
Clear, Comb, fancy	lb.	.13 —	.14
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.10 —	.12
Buckwheat, ext.	lb.	.06½—	.07
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	— —	3.34

COCOA

Arriba	lb.	.12 —	.13
Bahia	lb.	.12½—	.13½
Caracas	lb.	.15½—	.16
Hayti	lb.	.12 —	.13
Maracaibo	lb.	.20½—	.21½
Trinidad	lb.	.14½—	.15

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-Amer.Nat.	Fed.bu'le	War-eral	ner
Powdered	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.60 7.60
XXXX	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.65 7.65
Confectioners A	7.15	7.15	7.15	... 7.40
Standard gran.	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.50 7.50

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

Advanced

Acid, Citric
Acid, Tartaric
Ammonium Iodide
Arnica Flowers
Caffeine, Citrated
Calcium Iodide
Cinchona Bark, Red
Cinchonidine Sulphate
Cinchonine Sulphate
Codeine
Codeine Hydrochloride
Codeine Nitrate
Codeine Phosphate
Codeine Sulphate
Colocynth, Select
Conium Leaves
Cream Tartar
Cubeb Berries
Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride
Heroin
Iodoform
Juniper Berries
Magnesium Sulphate
Morphine Acetate
Morphine Hydrobromide
Morphine Hydrochloride
Morphine Sulphate
Musk Root
Oil, Neatsfoot
Opium (Natural)
Opium Granulated
Opium U.S.P. Powdered
Potassium Citrate
Potassium Iodide
Quinine, Alkaloid
Quinine Acetate
Quinine Bimuriate
Quinine Arsenate
Quinine Arsenite
Quinine Benzoate
Quinine Citrate
Quinine Glycerophosphate
Quinine Hydrobromide
Quinine Hydrochloride
Quinine Hypophosphite
Quinine Phenolsulphonate
Quinine Phosphate
Quinine Salicylate
Quinine Sulphate
Quinine Valerate
Rochelle Salt
Sodium Citrate

Declined

Arsenic Iodide
Barium Iodide
Colocyuth, Pulp
Copper Iodide
Iodine, Resublimed
Potassium Iodate
Strontium Iodide
Sulphur Iodide
Zinc Iodide

Current Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	— .55
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	— .24
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.30	— .33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1-oz. v.c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.48½	— .65
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	lb.	.37	— .42
Technical	lb.	.30	— .35
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—			
Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	oz.	1.80	— 2.00
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1,040)	lb.	.13	— .16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	— .17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.28	— .40
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Arsenous, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	.30	— .35
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.90	— 1.00
From Toluol	lb.	12.00	—12.80
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1-oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	5.75	— 5.85
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.57	— .58
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.62	— .65
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .80
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	— .25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	— 8.00
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.80	— .81
Less than keg	lb.	.85	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Cresylic	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.		—	— —
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Gallic	oz.	.17	— .19
¼, ½, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.68	— 1.76
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl. oz.	.06	— .08	
	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres. bot.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	— .15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .30
	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (2½)	lb.	.06	— .08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.07	— .08
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08½	— .09
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	— .15
C. P. carboy	lb.	—	— .10
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Acid, Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Palmit (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 p.c.	lb.	.45	— .47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	— .40
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Bulk	lb.	.90	— .95
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic crys.	oz.	.38	— .45
Sulphocarbolic(about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb.	.07	— .08
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .17
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.	lb.	.60	— 1.10
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .83
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.83	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.82	— .89
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Acidol	oz.	—	— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Root German	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Aconitine, Amorp. ⅛ oz. v. ea.		1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Adalin	lb.	—	— —
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous.	lb.	.70	— .75
Hydrous	lb.	.60	— .70
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	— .85
Chlo, Solution	oz.	—	— .85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.	—	—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	.55	— .65
Agaric white	lb.	—	— 1.25
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.80	— 2.85
Less	gal.	2.95	— 3.10
Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.78	— 2.79
Less	gal.	2.90	— 3.05
Denatured, bls., & ½ bls.	gal.	.70	— .75
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Alkanet root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Almond meal	lb.	.35	— .55
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.43	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	— .37
Bulk	lb.	.13	— .18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05	— .06
Dried. 1 lb.. carton	lb.	.16	— .19
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	— .10
Alum, Powdered, bbls. or less	lb.	.07	— .12
Alum Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Alum, Potash, Powd. pure	lb.	.13½	— .16
Alum-Ammon-Powd.	lb.	.08	— .11
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.12	— .14
Cryst., C. P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alypin	oz.	—	— —
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amido pyrine (chemical pyramidon)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	— .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	—	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide, 1 lb. bottles	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.15	— .18
Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	4.10	— 4.60
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.23	— .27
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	— .25
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.26	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .31
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	— .25
Granulated	lb.	.22	— .25
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .13
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—13.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.25	— 6.00
Technical	lb.	.70	— .80
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .35
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.40	— .45
Seed	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Star	lb.	.30	— .35
Angostura Bark	lb.	.50	— .55
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticoi	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	.27	— .30
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)			
Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Antipyrine	oz.	1.20	— 1.45
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— .25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr.v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous. ¼-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Crystals, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—31.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Argyol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	2.45	— 2.55
Powdered	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Ground	lb.	2.50	— 2.60

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Root	lb.	.65	— .70
Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	— .14
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.20	— .25
Taylor's ¼-lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.38	— .40
White, pow'd com'l	lb.	.14	— .16
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst. 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.68
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz.	—	— 3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.44
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz.	—	— 2.64
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— —
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 5 grains		—	— 1.15
Sulphate, 5 grains		—	— 1.10
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.85	— .95
Oregon	lb.	.16	— .20
Peru	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Tolu	lb.	.55	— .60
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1-lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	oz.	—	— .40
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.16	— .20
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 1.85
Less	gal.	2.05	— 2.50
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Short	lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1-lb. bot.	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Bulk	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Root, German	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— 2.00
Berberine, C.P., ½-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	2.80	— 3.00
Berberine Phosphate	lb.	—	— —
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.,	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
	oz.	.18	— .20
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	4.45	— 4.60
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N. F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.65	— 6.90
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Subgallate	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Subiodide	lb.	5.15	— 5.50
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.20
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Bloodroot	lb.	.18	— .22
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.78	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.83	— .90
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.75	— .85
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.20	— .25
Bromoform	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Short	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.44	— .48
Buds Balm or Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.50	— .55
Baker's A and white	lb.	.55	— .60
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12 lb. box	lb.	.55	— .65
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .30
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	4.75	— 5.16
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Sulphate	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Caffeine, pure	lb.	13.00	—13.25
	oz.	—	— .98
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	8.55	— 9.00
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.30	— .36
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Iodide	lb.	4.10	— 4.60
Lactate	oz.	.17	— .20
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	— .95
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.16	— .18
Calendula Flowers	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.93½	— .95
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.93½	— .95
Powdered	lb.	.98½	— 1.00
Japanese	lb.	.95½	— 1.00
Monobromated	lb.	3.50	— 3.70
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.07½	— .09
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cantharides, Russ, sifted	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Powdered	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Chinese	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .20
Caraway	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .75
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	— .40
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Decorticated	lb.	.82	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.28	— .32
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.15	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .35
Fistula	lb.	.20	— .23
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	— .35
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.38	— .40
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.20	— .25
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8-lb. box, white	box	.55½	— .60
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	lb.	.65	— .70
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.80	— .85
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.75	— .80
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .50
Chloralamid vials, 25 grs. ea.		—	— —
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.65	— .75
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powd.	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb.	.32	— .38
Red	lb.	.55	— .60
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz.	—	— 1.32
Bisulphate	oz.	.51	— .65
Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	— .70
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	— .70
Salicylate	oz.	.51	— .65
Sulphate	oz.	.74	— .82
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.70	— .78
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— .26
Sulphate	oz.	.50	— .57
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	— .30
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.75
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .28
Penang	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ⅛ oz v.	oz.	6.35	— 6.70
Hydrochlor, crys., ozs.	oz.	5.70	— 5.80
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	5.75	— 5.90
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	—	— —
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.40	— .45
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.75	— .85

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Cochineal, Hond., Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Codeine	oz.	14.65	—18.15
Hydrochloride	oz.	13.20	—16.40
Nitrate	oz.	13.20	—16.40
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Phosphate	oz.	11.10	—13.65
Sulphate	oz.	12.80	—14.55
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	bl.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., ½ gr. v.gr.		—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Seed	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	—11.00
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .56
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.38	— .46
Pulp	lb.	.75	— .80
Colombo Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba S. A.	lb.	.85	— .90
Para	lb.	.63	— .70
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4..	oz.	—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.36	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.14	— .18
Bbls.	lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Copperas	lb.	.02	1-5—.04
Coriander	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ½ oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		—	— —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	.95	— 1.05
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.51	— .55
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.20	— .22
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 2.25
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Cresol U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .34
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Cudbear	lb.	.35	— .45
Culver's Root	lb.	.27	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	— —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.40	— .45
Cut	lb.	.48	— .50
Daturine Sulph, 5-10-15 gr. v.gr.		.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Diacetylmorphine, Alk.	oz.	18.40	—18.60
Hydrochloride	oz.	16.60	—16.80
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½ oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ½ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	10.00	—11.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.60	— .65
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	— —
Bulk	lb.	.60	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.50	— .55
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .37
Dionin	oz.	15.50	—15.90
Diuretin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.35	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tbs. gr.		—	— —
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	— .42
Ground	lb.	.40	— .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.		—	— —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.30	— .35
Juice, Sambuci	lb.		— .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.75
Eosine	oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	— —
Ergotole	oz.	—	— 1.00
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.00
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	— .35
Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea.		—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.55	— .70
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .51
U.S.P., 1880	lb	.30	— 36
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Valerianic	oz.	.52	— .62
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .70
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	—	— .40
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube.	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	oz.	.14	— .16
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	— 2.10
Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 30	lb.	—	— 4.00
Euresol	oz.	—	— 2.10
Pro Capillis	oz.	—	— 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Euphorine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Euquinine	oz.	—	— —
Europhen	oz.	—	— 1.80
Exalgine	oz.	—	— 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	— .75
Fennel Seed	lb.	.31	— .40
Ferratin	oz.	—	— 1.30
Tablets, 7½ gr. bots of 50		—	— 1.30
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—12.50
Less	lb.	.08	— .13
Ground	lb.	.08½	— .12
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.10	— .12
Ground	lb.	.10	— .15
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20	— .30
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .50
¼ lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .32
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gambier	lb.	.12	— .16
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	2.25	— 2.45
Powdered	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	2.05	— 2.25
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Silver	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Geisemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14	— .17
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.08	— .12
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.57	— .58
in cans	lb.	.58	— .59
Less	lb.	.62	— .70
Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ½ oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .50
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	2.50	— 2.60
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 5.00
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	— 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.32	— .40
Helmitol	lb.	—	— —
Helonias Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	— .80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	— .30
Hemp Seed	lb.	.10	— .13
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 3.85
Seed	lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Heroin Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.80	— .90
Hiera Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.40	— .42
Hydrobromide	gr.	.40	— .50
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .44
Honey, strained	lb.	.15	— .18
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydracetin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	1.92	— 2.02
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.32	— .37
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.08	— .10
Hypnone	oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.32	— .35
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— —
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		—	— 1.05

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	— .45
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	— .60
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	3.60	— 3.95
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	4.40	— 4.80
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.50	— 2.65
Powdered	lb.	2.62	— 2.80
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.18	— .22
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.18	— .22
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.02
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.45	— .48
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	lb.	80	— .90
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	—	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorious)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.20	— .25
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.13	— .17
Kamala	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— —
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	5.50	— 7.50
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline,	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	— .60
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .75
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Extra	lb.	.35	— .40
Hand picked	lb.	—	— —
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.22	— .25
Carbonate Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.22	— .25
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .35
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Lecithin	oz.		— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Aenigallol	oz.		— 1.00
Aevulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.55	— .60
Mass	lb.	.44	— .49
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.78	— .83
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .35
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.14	— .17
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .25
Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.55
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .25
Bromide	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chloride	oz		— .24
Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.		— —
Iodide	oz.	—	— .48
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Lobelia Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.40	— .45
London-Purple	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Mace, whole	lb.	.80	— .90
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	— .45
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, U. S. P. 4 ozs.		.44	— .46
Technical	lb.	.34	— .38
2 oz. U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.37	— .40
Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.85	— .90
Technical	lb.	.80	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 2.15
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Sulphate (Sal Epsom)	lb.	.03½	— .07
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black pow'd	lb.	.24	— .30
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake large	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Small	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Sorts	lb.	.75	— .80
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.52.	— .57
Matico leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Mercury	lb.	2.05	— 2.30
Ammon., pure precip.	lb.	2.40	— 2.60
Mercury, Bichloride (cor.sub.)	lb.	1.66	— 1.76
Powdered	lb.	1.61	— 1.71
Bisulphate	lb.	1.64	— 1.74
Bromide	oz.	—	— .60
Mercury, Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.00
Chloride Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.77	— 1.98
Iodide, green, Protf	lb.	4.70	— 4.90
Red, (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	2.35	— 2.47
Yellow	oz.	—	— .20
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion	oz.	.86	— .91
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Methylene Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.08	— .14
German	lb.	—	— —
Monomethy-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Morphine, Acet. ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—13.20
Alkaloid. pure ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—16.45
Hydrobromide, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—13.20
Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—13.20
Meconate	oz.	—	14.00
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	10.75	—12.95
⅛-oz. vial	oz.	11.00	—13.20
Valerate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Musk Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.25	— .30
Ground	lb.	.26	— .33
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.35	— .45
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.10	— .15
Naphthol, Alpha.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, resublm.	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Narcotine, pure ½ oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .50
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	— 3.30
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	— .20
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .90
Tablets, 100s			— 1.25
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Nutmegs	lb.	.30	— .35
Extra large 80 to lb.		.35	— .38
Nux Vomica	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	10.00	—17.00
Without acid	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	—	— —
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Bay	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls. or less	gal.	1.45	— 1.60
Bergamot	lb.	6.90	— 6.95
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.50	— .55
Refined	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Cade	lb.	.80	— .85
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Camphor	lb.	.25	— .30
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Cassia	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Castor, American	lb.	.22½	— .24
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	1.50	— 2.00
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.00	— 1.25
Citronella	lb.	.65	— .75
Ceylon	lb.	.62	— .75
Cloves	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Cocoanut	lb.	.32	— .38
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Norwegian	gal.	5.50	— 6.00
Bbls.	ea.	125.00	—128.00
½ bbls.	ea	—	— —

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Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Coriander	oz.	2.00	— 2.25
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
Croton	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Cubeb	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Cumin	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Dill	oz.	.45	— .50
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Eucalyptus	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Fusel, Crude	gal.	5.75	— 6.00
Pure	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16.50	—18.50
Turkish	lb.	14.50	—15.00
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	3.85	— 4.25
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.75	— .90
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Wood	lb.	.75	— .90
Lard,	gal.	1.40	— 1.55
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Lemongrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Linseed boiled	gal.	1.09	— 1.12
Raw	gal.	1.07	— 1.10
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Expressed	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	21.00	—22.00
Essential	oz.	1.90	— 2.10
Mirbane	lb.	35	— .40
Musk	oz.	—	— 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.30	— 1.50
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.00	— 4.50
Petale, extra	oz.	5.00	— 5.25
Nutmeg	lb	1.75	— 2.00
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal., and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.60	— 1.85
Pompeian	gal.	2.70	— 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Sweet	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	— .20
Kernel	lb.	.25	— .30
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.25	— 1.50
Light	gal.	—	— —
Russian	gal.	—	— 3.00
Patchouli	oz.	1.60	— 1.80
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	— .55
Peanut	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
Pennyroyal	lb.	2.30	— 2.60
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.		
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Hotchkiss	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Western	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Petit Grain	oz.	.75	— .85
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.30	— 1.35
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	14.50	—15.50
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.40	— .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
Sandalwood, English	lb.	12.00	—12.75
West Indian	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Sassafras	lb.	.80	— .95
Savin	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Sperm, winter, bleached	gal.	1.00	— 1.15
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	3.85	— 4.25
Wwood Amer., good	lb.	3.00	— 3.30
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50	— 5.50
Ointment, Citrine	lb.	.75	— .82
Iodine		—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	1.09	— 1.18
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.82	— .92
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	Nominal	
Granulated	lb.	Nominal	
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	Nominal	
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	— .18
Orphol	oz.	—	— —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.26	— .30
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.	—	— —
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set		— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.30
Ovarin	oz.	5.00	— 5.35
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.		— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.50
Pancreatin,, U. S. P.	oz.	.25	— .30
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.11	— .15
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.90
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.	—	— —
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Paris Green	lb.	.32	— .40
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21	— .23
White	lb.	.28	— .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	— .75
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15	— .18
henacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.40
do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	— 2.75
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	1.75	— 2.00
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.48	— .52
Piperidine	oz.	—	— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.80	— .90
Piperazine	oz.	—	— —
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	— .32
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.65	— 2.75
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	2.95	— 3.00
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.60	— 1.80
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ea.	1.80	— 2.00
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.60	— .70
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.60	— .70
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White, sticks	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45
Bichromate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	—	— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and powdered	lb.	.51	— .55
Borate	lb.	—	— .90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.45
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Chlorate	lb.	.71	— .80
Granulated	lb.	.98	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Citrate	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Cyanide	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Fluoride	lb.	2.30	— 3.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	3.05	— 3.55
Iodate	oz.	—	— .35
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Nitrate	lb.	.40	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .48
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Yellow	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .25
Sulphate	lb.	.80	— .90
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.20	— .24
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.35	— .40
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	1.00	— 1.13
Sulph.	oz.	.60	— .68
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 1.64
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.81
Bimuriate	oz.	—	— —
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 1.60
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 1.60
Benzoate	oz.	—	— —
Bisulphate	oz.	1.04	— 1.07
Carbolate	oz.	—	— —
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.48
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 2.47
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.42
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.42
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 1.61
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— 1.44
Phosphate	oz.	—	— —
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.61
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 1.39
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.85	— .97
5-oz. cans	oz.	.95	— 1.00
1-oz. cans	oz.	1.00	— 1.05
Valerate	oz.	—	— —
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Raspberries dried	lb.	.55	— .60
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.08	— .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		8.00	— 8.25
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.45	— 1.55
Rhatany Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhodol developer) 1-lb.. bottles incl.	lb.	—	
1-oz.	oz.	—	
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.65	— .75
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .95
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.38½	— .43½
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	—	— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Red	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.55	— .60
Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	— 1.76
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin	oz.	—	— 1.70
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	12.50	—13.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.22	— .65
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
Sajodin Tabs.	vial	.75	— .90
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Salophen	tube	1.50	— 1.80
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)..			
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.45	— .50
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	3.05	— 3.12
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican cut	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.17	— .22
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l	oz	—	— 2.25
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.75	— .80
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.30	— .35
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.35	— .40
Senna Pods	lb.	.40	— .45
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.63	— .64
Fused Cones	oz.	.80	— .82
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.20	— .22
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.20	— .22
White Conti's	lb.	.28	— .35
Soap, soft, green	lb.	.23	— .26
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .24
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.50	— .60
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) stks		—	— .85
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.20	— .25
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Bichromate	lb.	.35	— .40
C.P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.85	— .90
Cacodylate, 1 oz.	ea.	—	— 2.60
Carbon (Sal Soda)	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.50
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.45	— .75
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.40	— .45
Citrate	lb.	.80	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37—.45)	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .25
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .90
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Sodium Phosphate, cryst	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystalized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.08	— .12
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein Sulph.	oz.	3.10	— 3.25
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.64	— .74
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.62	— .72
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	— .24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	— .60
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Stovain, ¼ oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½ oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .36
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.40	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.24	— .28
Lactate	oz.	.18	— .22
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	— .40
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Green	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th	oz.	2.25	— 2.38
Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	2.10	— 2.15
Arse ate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.35
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v. oz.		—	— 3.35
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.75
Nitrate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.35
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.85
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.36	— .40
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.10
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	oz.	1.00	— 1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Sulphothyol	lb.	—	— 2.50
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Flowers	lb.	.04	— .08
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.55	— .60
Roll	lb.	.03	— .06
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.07½	— .12
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.65	— 2.75
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.80	— .90
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	— .80
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.60	— .65
Terpinol	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Thalline sulphate	oz.	7.50	— 8.00
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .35
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 1.90
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	— —
1 oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— 2.00
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .26
Thymol	lb.	15.00	—18.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	12.50	—13.20
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.50	— .60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	— .90
Oxide pure	lb.	.65	— .70
Toluene	lb.	—	— .80
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.75
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice, true cloudy	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	— .35
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .40
1 lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— 5.75
1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	.70	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .85
Vanillin	oz.	.65	— .75
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— 4.20
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .60
100s		—	— 5.00
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	— .40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.35	— .40
Bees, yellow	lb.	.53	— .55
Carnauba, No 1	lb.	.50	— .60
Japan	lb.	.25	— .27
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.04	— .05
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.73	— .90
Barrels	gal.	.57½	— .65
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.80	— .85
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.45	— .55
Benzoate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Bromide	lb.	.35	— .40
Chloride, fused	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Granulated	lb.	.40	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Metallic C.P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.60
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	— .25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Oxide, American	lb.	.16	— .20
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	.65	— .70
Peroxide	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenosulphonate	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.30	— .40
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C.P.	lb.	.18	— .25
Valerate	lb.	—	—13.00
	oz.	—	— 1.00

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

From February 10 to February 17, 1917

Imports

ALBUMEN—
75 cases egg, M. L. Hand Specialty Co., Shanghai.
112 cases egg, East Asiatic Co., Shanghai.
50 cases egg, National Import & Trading Co., Shanghai.
50 cases egg yolk powder, Barkley & Co., Shanghai.
150 cases, egg yolk, Stanley, Jordon & Co., Shanghai.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE—
10 sacks, J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool.
15 casks, McKesson & Robbins, Liverpool.

BALSAM—
15 cases copaiba, Dodge & Olcott Co., Puerto Colombia.

BARK—
614 bales medicinal, L. Johnston & Co., Lisbon.

BAY RUM—
10 cases, United Fruit Co., St. Thomas.

BEANS—
71 bags castor, S. L. Brinley, Port Au Prince.
6 cases vanilla, American Trading Co., Guadeloupe.
18 cases vanilla, R. Moelhausen, Guadeloupe.

BERRIES—
88 bags juniper, W. A. Taylor & Co., Genoa.

CALOMEL—
10 cases, National Aniline & Chemical Co., London.

CAMPHOR—
30 cases, A. Stallman & Co., London.
15 cases, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
55 cases, Mitsui & Co., Shanghai.
50 cases, Chesbrough & Co., Kobe.
100 cases, Faulkner & Windsor, Kobe.
1,200 cases, Frost & Cundill, Kobe.

CANTHARIDES—
84 cases Chinese, Brown Bros. & Co., London.

CARDAMOMS—
2 cases, A. Stallman & Co., London.
4 cases, McKesson & Robbins, London.

CASEIN—
8 cases, T. M. Duche & Co., London.
100 bags, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.
326 bags, J. A. & W. Bird, London.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
1 case, Schieffelin & Co., Bordeaux.

COPRA—
1,115 bags, R. Bleeker & Co., Batavia.
4,350 bags, Winter Son & Co., Padang.
204 bags, Fruit Despatch Co., Morant Bay.
88 bags, Franklin Baker Co., Morant Bay.
16 bags, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Morant Bay.

CRESOL—
150 casks, National Aniline & Chemical Co., London.

CREOSOTE—
3,796 tons, 4 cwts., American Creosoting Co., Birkenhead.

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
40 bales, Aschenbach & Miller, Bordeaux.

DIVI DIVI—
1,765 bags, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Curacao.
1,827 bags, W. H. Knox & Co., Curacao.
10 bales, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
42 cases gambier Smith & Schipper Padang.
10 cases orchil liquor, Oakes Manufacturing Co., Liverpool.
20 chests indigo, Kidder, Peabody & Co., London.
10 chests, indigo, Arnold Hoffman & Co., London.
30 chests indigo, Ransom & Co., London.
2 bales indigo, G. Amsinck & Co., Central America.
50 bags, annatto, New York & West Indies Trading Co., Morant Bay.
4 bags annatto, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Morant Bay.
50 bags annatto, Gillespie Bros & Co., Morant Bay.

ESSENTIAL OILS—
6 cases, Guaranty Trust Co., Barcelona.
38 cases, G. G. Euler & Co., Barcelona.
75 cases, Dodge & Olcott Co., Hongkong.
75 cases aniseed, Frame, Leaycraft & Co., Hongkong.
95 cases, Lehn & Fink, Hongkong.
150 cases, George Lueders & Co., Hongkong.
50 cases, Fritzsche Bros., Hongkong.

EXTRACTS—
625 bags, R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena.

FLOWERS—
2 casks saffron, J. W. Lijon, Valencia.
1 case saffron, J. I. Tolendo & Co., Valencia.
2 cases attar of roses, Weyman, Bruton & Co., London.
1 box saffron, W. H. Granford, Valencia.

GALL NUTS—
200 cases, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Shanghai.

GLYCERIN—
29 drums, T. M. Duche & Sons, Buenos Aires.

GUMS—
5 cases tragacanth, W. Mohrmann, London.
19 bags tragacanth, W. Tappenbeck, London.
208 cases tragacanth, Thurston & Braidich, London.
8 bales myrrh, McKesson & Robbins, London.
8 cases gamboge, McKesson & Robbins, London.
18 cases tragacanth, A. Klipstein & Co., London.
248 cases tragacanth, Thurston & Braidich, London.

IRON OXIDE—
10 casks, John W. Coulston & Co., London.
5 casks, C. B. Chrystal, Liverpool.

LEAVES—
15 bales bay, Dodge & Olcott Co., Dominica.

LICORICE—
207 bales root, Henry Utard, Barcelona.
250 bales root, McAndrews & Forbes, Seville.

LOGWOOD EXTRACT—
150 barrels, Logwood Products Corporation, Cape Haytien.

MALT EXTRACT—
82 cases, Thos. Nevin, London.

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
3 cases medicine, Bane, Hill & Ward, London
30 cases medicine, Brown Bros & Co,, Yokohama.

MENTHOL—
30 cases, Faulkner & Windsor, Kobe.

OILS—
50 cases, 52 packages cottonseed, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., St. Marc.
54 casks palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
50 barrels codoil, W. S. Job & Co., Liverpool.
80 casks palm, Elbert & Co., Liverpool.
8 cases amber, H. E. Stevenson & Co., London.
1,225 tons cocoanut in bulk, Philippine Vegetable Oil Co., Manila.
250 cases castor, Dodwell & Co., Kobe.
2,000 cases camphor, Rockhill & Vietor, Kobe.
5,000 cases camphor, Dodge & Olcott Co., Kobe.
590 cases peanut, Elbert & Co., Yokohama.
110 casks palm, Winter Son & Co., Liverpool.
80 casks palm, Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
121 casks palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.

ORANGE PEEL—
10 bags, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.

PERFUMERY—
15 cases, Rockhill & Vietor, Bordeaux.
13 cases, F. M. Prindle & Co., Bordeaux.
1 case, George Lueders & Co., Bordeaux.
9 cases, T. D. Downing & Co., Bordeaux.
1 case, Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux.
2 cases, Essential Oil Trading Co., Bordeaux.
9 cases, Park & Tilford, Bordeaux.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—
200 bags, Baring Bros. & Co., Yokohama.

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—
29,978 bags, New York Quebracho Extract Co., Buenos Aires.

ROOTS—
23 bags dandelion, Peek & Velsor, London.
5 bags colombo, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
6 bags medicinal, Schieffelin & Co., London.
39 bags dandelion, McLaughlin, Gormley, King & Co., London.
78 cases arrow, Middleton & Co., Barbados.

SANDALWOOD—
16 bags, Peek & Velsor, London.

SEEDS—
91 sacks anise, A. Joensson, Valencia.
120 sacks anise, G. Amsinck & Co., Seville.
45 sacks mustard, J. Kissock & Co., London.
222 bags coriander, Old & Wallace, Bordeaux.
140 bags coriander, A. Lewis & Co., London.
186 bags mustard, Nozaki Bros., Yokohama.
491 bags rapeseed, Nozaki Bros., Yokohama.
1,334 bags castor, Baker Castor Oil Co., Hull.

SODIUM CYANIDE—
400 cases, Carr Bros., Glasgow.
100 cases, Brown Bros & Co., Glasgow.
50 cases, Dodwell & Co., Kobe.

SODIUM TARTRATE—
25 casks, McKesson & Robbins, London.

SOAP—
650 cases castile, Lockwood & Brackett, Barcelona.

SPICES—
995 bags nutmegs, G. Amsinck & Co., Padang.
300 bags cassia, Ned. Handelsmattchappj, Padang.
27 cases numegs, Winter Son & Co., Samarang.
45 cases nutmegs, 14 cases mace, H. W. Peabody & Co., Samarang.
43 sacks cinnamon, Busk & Daniels, Manila.
3,000 cases cassia, Old & Wallace, Hongkong.
1,000 cases cassia, Van Loan & Co., Hongkong.
50 bags pimento, G. de Luca & Co., Lisbon.
2 bags ginger, Middleton & Co., St. Lucia.
146 bags ginger, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Morant Bay.
12 bags ginger, A. S. Lascelles & Co. Morant Bay.
25 bags ginger, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Morant Bay.

SPONGES—
11 bales, R. Lesley, Havana.
16 bales, National Sponge & Chamois Co., Havana.

TALC—
1,350 sacks, L. A. Salomon & Bro., Bordeaux.
300 sacks, Binney, Smith & Co., Bordeaux.
100 sacks, Whittaker & Co., Bordeaux.
500 bags, Binney, Smith & Co., Genoa.
500 bags, Hammill & Gillespie, Genoa.

TARTAR—
166 sacks, Tartar Chemical Co., Bordeaux.

STRYCHNINE—
3 cases, W. S. Goodyear, London.

WAX—
46 bags bees, F. E. Padro, Havana.
2 bags bees, Huttlinger & Struller, Gonaives.
1 case bees, Huttlinger & Struller, Jeremie.
500 bags paraffin, Union Petroleum Co., Liverpool.
200 cases vegetable, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Kobe.
100 cases vegetable, Ayres, Bridges & Co., Moji.
608 cases vegetable, Mitsui & Co., Kobe.
16 bags carnauba, Ernst Zobel & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
2 bags bees, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Havana.
98 bags bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Havana.
13 bags bees, Bethevcourt & Co., Nuevitas.
2 barrels bees, Colonial Bank, Morant Bay.
22 bags bees, W. Hawes & Co., Nipe.

ZINC OXIDE—
20 barrels, McKesson & Robbins, London.

Exports

ACETONE—51,585 lbs., $15,476, British India; 3,400 lbs., $1,035, France.

ACID, ACETIC—4,575 lbs., $527, Scotland; 212 lbs., $35, Nicaragua. 397 lbs., $38, Mexico; 681 lbs., $65, Cuba; 4,044 lbs., $439, Brazil; 78,280 lbs., $7,640, England; 100 lbs., $28, Costa Rica; 3,042 lbs., $593, Chile; 3,914 lbs., $523, Peru; 300 lbs., $41, Venezuela.

ACID, BORIC—220 lbs., $30, Nicaragua; 164 lbs., $31, Peru; 200 lbs., $38, Costa Rica; 6,290 lbs., $985, Chile; 1,570 lbs., $237, Peru.

ACID, CARBOLIC—158 lbs., $139, Nicaragua; 50 lbs., $32, Cuba; 165 lbs., $104, Brazil; 100 lbs., $76, Hongkong; 10,000 lbs., $5,812, Spain; 189,499 lbs., $138,719, France. 660 lbs., $405, Chile; 50 lbs., $35, Peru; 83 lbs., $50, Venezuela; 45 lbs., $45, Salvador.

ACID, CITRIC—122 lbs., $81, Nicaragua; 500 lbs., $328, Cuba; 716 lbs., $468, Brazil; 112 lbs., $78, Panama; 25 lbs., $18, Jamaica; 100 lbs., $60, Colombia.

ACID LACTIC—924 lbs., $300, Peru.

ACID, MURIATIC—6,189 lbs., $216, Cuba; 67,378 lbs., $735, Cuba; 3,500 lbs., $396, Philippine Islands; 3,041 lbs., $145, Trinidad; 23,780 lbs., $1,095, Cuba; 4,725 lbs., $262, San Domingo; 3,464 lbs., $158, Chile; 439 lbs., $19, Peru.

ACID, OXALIC—253 lbs., $112, Chile. 1,096 lbs., $504, Cuba; 100 lbs., $50, Panama; 25 lbs., $19, Bermuda; 310 lbs., $174, Peru.

ACID, PHOSPHORIC—50 lbs., $10, Cuba; 44 lbs., $13, Spain.

ACID, PICRIC—2,086,137 lbs., $1,435,745, France; 31 lbs., $6, Chile.

ACID, PYROGALLIC—110 lbs., $135, Chile.

ACID, SALICYLIC—20 lbs., $30, Spain; 25 lbs., $28, Jamaica.

ACID, SULPHURIC—245,132 lbs., $2,786, Mexico; 100 lbs., $20, Cuba; 165 lbs., $35, Brazil; 254 lbs., $98, Philippine Islands; 23,473 lbs., $853, Trinidad; 18,196 lbs., $421, British Guiana; 14,027 lbs., $308, Cuba; 32,460 lbs., $840, Colombia.

ACID, TARTARIC—2,736 lbs., $1,587, Chile; 66 lbs., $52, Nicaragua; 560 lbs., $378, Cuba. 2,360 lbs., $1,580, Philippine Islands; 180 lbs., $93, Peru; 100 lbs., $69, Costa Rica; 110 lbs., $75, Nicaragua; 2,252 lbs., $1,353, Cuba; 573 lbs., $330, Peru; 50 lbs., $34, Jamaica; 2,350 lbs., $1,492, Cuba; 3,800 lbs., Jamaica; 2,350 lbs., $1,492, Cuba; 3,800 lbs., $1,997, Chile; 200 lbs., $154, Peru.

ALCOHOL—324 gals., $164, Bermuda; 300 gals., $196, Jamaica; 20 gals., $22, British West Indies; 562 gals., $900, British South Africa. 271,649 gals., $90,186, France; 120 gals., $66, Peru; 182,415 gals., $89,969, France.

ALCOHOL, DENATURED—62 gals., $34, Chile; 20 gals., $15, Trinidad.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—3 gals., $2, Cuba; 1,982 gals., $1,540, France; 13,320 gals., $9,325, France; 528 gals., $380, Chile.

AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—$49, Jamaica; $238, Mexico; $1,875, Cuba; $1,653, Brazil; $516, Panama; $375, Trinidad; $220, Cuba; $187, Colombia; $38, Venezuela; $45, Colombia.

AMMONIA, AQUA—$6, Bermuda; $34, Cuba; $17, Panama; $192, Cuba.

AMMONIAC, SAL—117 lbs., $22, Mexico.

AMMONIUM NITRATE—$11,298, France; $49,184, France; $12,278, England.

ANTIMONY SALTS—$30, Brazil.

BEES WAX—120 lbs., $62, Chile.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—$71, Cuba.

BORAX—$90, Chile; $45, Mexico; $1,316, Cuba; $1,033, Brazil; $13,885, France; $4,316, England; $20, Nicaragua; $30, Trinidad; $191, Chile; $500, Cuba; $35, San Domingo; $483, Chile; $55, Colombia; $372, Ecuador; $37, Peru; $22, British West Indies.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—107,600 lbs., $2,897, Cuba; 40,000 lbs., $1,035, Salvador; 102,000 lbs., $2,640, Cuba; 22,000 lbs., $650, Brazil; 4,400 lbs., $140, China; 119,900 lbs., $5,450, Philippine Islands; 5,000 lbs., $243, Nicaragua. 40 000 lbs., $1,040, British West Indies; 50,000 lbs., $1,276, Cuba; 1,600 lbs., $101, British Guiana. 3,210 lbs., $107, Costa Rica; 4,400 lbs., $185, Dutch West Indies; 2,240 lbs., $82; Colombia; 4,000 lbs., $155, Colombia.

CARBON DISULPHIDE—$5, Mexico.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—$105, Spain.

CASTOR OIL—15 gals., $18, Trinidad; 30 gals., $42, Venezuela; 30 gals., $53, Costa Rica; 20 gals., $36, Honduras; 50 gals., $65, Chile; 70 gals., $76, Peru.

CHLORINE—116,064 lbs., $15,047, France.

CHLOROFORM—$15, Costa Rica; $215, China; $18, Hongkong; $7, Panama; $2,422, England; $128, Chile; $58, Colombia. $26, Salvador.

COCO NUT OIL—$120, Cuba.

COPPER SULPHATE—194 lbs., $26, Mexico; 4,400 lbs., $611, Brazil; 6,576 lbs., $576, Honduras; 400 lbs., $59, Trinidad.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE—$32, Venezuela; $71, Venezuela.

CREAM OF TARTAR—$64, Nicaragua; $460, British South Africa; $30, Peru.

DEXTRINE—555 lbs., $26, China; 33,000 lbs., $1,650, France.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—$83, England; $82, Jamaica; $2,327, Peru; $1,130, Cuba; $11,118, Brazil; $254, Uruguay; $1,279, China. $1,176, Philippine Islands; $1,724, British South Africa; $4,791, France; $72,014, Spain; $2,251, Brazil; $148, Canary Islands; $107, Cuba; $242, French West Indies; $23, British Guiana; $35, Peru; $3,456, England; $105, Scotland. $4,418, Chile; $8,423, Peru.

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—$2,041, Brazil; $4,262, Spain; $54, Colombia; $750, Peru.

EPSOM SALTS—878 lbs., $26, China; 1,250 lbs., $34, Nicaragua; 1,200 lbs., $55, Trinidad; 5,760 lbs., $250, Jamaica.

ESSENTIAL OILS—$220, Chile; $166, Ecuador; $92, Chile.

ETHER—$9, Bolivia; $134, Nicaragua; $64, Cuba; $36, China; $418, Chile; $162, Peru. $17, British Guiana.

ETHER, SULPHURIC—$44, Bolivia; $55, Peru; $210, Panama; $28, Peru.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—$312, Cuba; $275, China; $48, Jamaica; $66, British West Indies; $353, Cuba.

FORMALDEHYDE—375 lbs., $50, Jamaica; 30,800 lbs., $2,543, Philippine Islands; 400 lbs., $50, British West Africa; 5,250 lbs., $635, British South Africa. 32,160 lbs., $5,152, France; 10,200 lbs., $1,500, England, 2,263 lbs., $260, Barbados.

GLUCOSE—1,107,150 lbs., $35,443, England; 33,900 lbs., $1,120, Cuba.

GLYCERIN—2,640 lbs., $1,040, Chile; 250 lbs., $146, Nicaragua; 898 lbs., $387, Cuba; 75 lbs., $45, China; 10,615 lbs., $4,600, Hongkong; 100 lbs., $57, Trinidad; 350 lbs., $192, Trinidad; 4,090 lbs., $1,963, Chile; 100 lbs., $61, Colombia; 372 lbs., $294, Peru; 220 lbs., $129, Venezuela; 50 lbs., $28, Danish West Indies.

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE — $1,098 France.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—$21, Peru. $299, Cuba; $4,032, Brazil; $106, Japan; $35, British South Africa; $44, Chile; $27, Peru; $69, Cuba; $113, Colombia; $76, Peru; $58, Chile; $29, Colombia.

LEAD ACETATE—$36, Trinidad; $65, Cuba; $3,500, France; $250, Peru.

LIME ACETATE—332,332 lbs., $11,860, France.

LIME CHLORIDE—$8,511, France. $1,406, Chile; $8,653, France.

OPIUM—$34, Bolivia; $35, Colombia; $32, Danish West Indies; $87, Colombia .

PEPPERMINT OIL—520 lbs., $1,066, France.

PERFUMERY—$45, Bermuda; $92, Jamaica; $1,038, Cuba; $66, Bolivia; $510, Chile; $56, Guatemala; $230, Honduras; $105, Nicaragua; $206, Mexico; $440, Cuba. $5,350, Brazil; $1,591, China; $3,496, Hongkong; $344, Japan; $1,683, Philippine Islands; $1,056, British West Africa; $157, British South Africa; $74, British East Africa; $2,508, Spain; $32, France; $80, Bermuda; $126, British Honduras; $1,035, Panama; $302, Trinidad. $214, Argentina; $63, Brazil; $320, Colombia; $2,380, Ecuador; $35, British Guiana; $181, Dutch Guiana; $1,480, Peru; $1,598, British South Africa; $42,835, England; $50, Panama; $29, Jamaica; $378, Cuba. $53, Dutch West Indies; $131, San Domingo; $1,228, Chile; $179, Colombia; $670, Peru; $338, Venezuela; $129, British West Indies; $210, Danish West Indies; $98, Colombia.

PETROLEUM JELLY—$500, Jamaica; $32, Bolivia; $211, Peru; $5,835, France; $42, Mexico; $330, Cuba. $1,240, Brazil; $94, Hongkong; $446, Philippine Islands; $390, British West Africa; $50, British South Africa; $70, Spain; $240, England; $94, Scotland; $77, Panama; $141, Trinidad; $51, Brazil; $29, Bolivia; $265, Peru; $150, British South Africa. $35, Jamaica; $33, Trinidad; $33, Chile; $137, British West Africa; $3,857, England; $67, Salvador; $47, Cuba; $204, Colombia; $45, Venezuela.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—220 lbs., $103, Brazil; 2,059 lbs., $955, Argentina; 22,400 lbs., $8,568, France; 2,409 lbs., $990, Peru.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—75 lbs., $100, Hongkong; 21,960 lbs., $15,455, Argentina; 100 lbs., $67, Costa Rica; 570 lbs., $300, British West Indies.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—103 lbs., $153, Chile; 75 lbs., $100, Hongkong.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE—4,880 lbs., $4,149, France.

QUICKSILVER—36 lbs., $36, Costa Rica. 88 lbs., $81, Costa Rica.

QUININE—$884, Nicaragua; $876, Spain; $396, Panama; $176, British West Indies; $62, British Guiana; $1,092, Trinidad; $388, Cuba; $91, British West Africa; $76, Colombia; $1,139, Venezuela; $70, Colombia.

ROOTS, HERBS AND BARKS—$80, England; $1,580, France; $38, Mexico; $32, Spain. $31, Panama; $237, Peru; $86, Ecuador; $749, England. $1,449, Chile; $167, Venezuela; $177, Colombia.

SALOL—12 lbs., $30, Brazil; 221 lbs., $485, France; 104 lbs., $265, Spain; 247 lbs., $924, France; 44 lbs., $89, Venezuela.

SALTPETER—1,100 lbs., $356, Costa Rica; 350 lbs., $109, Chile. 300 lbs., $102, Venezuela.

SODA, ASH—240,000 lbs., $1,400, Cuba; 171,181 lbs., $8,654, Argentina; 14,231 lbs., $6,549, Uruguay; 2,115 lbs., $43, Jamaica; 2,690 lbs., $99 Peru; 2,812 lbs., $65, Venezuela.

SODA, CAUSTIC—4,974 lbs., $282, Mexico; 81,000 lbs., $2,125, Cuba; 31,563 lbs., $4,001, Brazil; 10,738 lbs., $452, Hongkong; 136,868 lbs., $4,445, Japan; 462,687 lbs., $18,870, Philippine Islands; 316,862 lbs., $14,255 British South Africa; 54,343 lbs., $2,380, Portuguese Africa. 49,025 lbs., $2,340, France; 50,400 lbs., $1,515, Norway; 675 lbs., $30, Panama; 10,200 lbs., $324, Argentina; 35,851 lbs., $1,270, Chile; 880 lbs., $45, Colombia; 46,853 lbs., $2,004, Peru; 3,375 lbs., $158, Venezuela; 12,240 lbs., $700, British South Africa; 415,162 lbs., $8,303, France; 24,500 lbs., $908, Cuba; 4,480 lbs., $194, Peru; 469,447 lbs., $16,609, France; 237,500 lbs., $6,385, Cuba; 5,600 lbs., $263, Colombia; 2,800 lbs., $139, Peru. 1,538 lbs., $66, Venezuela.

SODA, SAL—2,010 lbs., $23, Jamaica; 585 lbs., $10, Bolivia; 10.625 lbs., $126, Panama; 2,125 lbs., $27, Danish West Indies; 2,453 lbs., $37, Jamaica; 4,000 lbs., $74, Cuba; 2,250 lbs., $34, Chile; 3,500 lbs., $75, British West Indies.

SODIUM, BICARBONATE—1,312 lbs., $30, British West Indies; 28,000 lbs., $5,880, Japan; 4,675 lbs., $95, Jamaica; 1,120 lbs., $25, Trinidad; 2.400 lbs., $50, French West Indies; 1,496 lbs., $40, Chile; 4,281 lbs., $80, Peru. 1,120 lbs., $26, British West Indies; 3,500 lbs., $72, Colombia.

SODIUM BICHROMATE—44,555 lbs., $11,722, Spain; 33,600 lbs., $7,646, France; 600 lbs., $132, Colombia.

SODIUM CARBONATE—2,150 lbs., $54, Bolivia

SODIUM CYANIDE—8,000 lbs., $2,400, Costa Rica

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—1,525 lbs., $39, Chile; 1,300 lbs., $46, Cuba; 9,200 lbs., $160, Chile; 1,600 lbs., $40, Colombia.

SODIUM NITRATE—2,240 lbs., $87, Bermuda; 2,200 lbs., $114, Brazil; 7,000 lbs., $245, Bermuda.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—858 lbs., $67, Brazil.

SODIUM SALTS PREPARATIONS—$346, Chile; $33, Mexico; $673, Brazil; $200, Spain; $50, Panama; $177, Argentina; $25, Trinidad; $82, Peru. $13,500, England; $132, Cuba; $1,610, Chile; $876, Peru; $80, British West Indies.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—101 lbs., $271, Chile; 241 lbs., $508, France; 215 lbs., $582, Spain; 352 lbs., $704, England.

SODIUM SILICATE—2,523 lbs., $32, Panama; 93,900 lbs., $1,252, Cuba; 11,200 lbs., $529, England; 19,364 lbs., $460, Colombia.

SODIUM SULPHATE—375 lbs., $4, Bolivia; 1,800 lbs., $32, Cuba; 1,250 lbs., $33, Peru.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—2,220 lbs., $111, Peru; 36,343 lbs., $824, Argentina; 45,406 lbs., $1,135, British West Africa.

SODIUM SULPHITE—12 lbs., $3, Cuba; 1,430 lbs., $83, Peru.

SPONGES—30 lbs., $31, Australia.

SULPHUR, CRUDE—200 tons, $7,830, France; 344 tons, $12,965, British South Africa.

ZINC OXIDE—24,255 lbs., $2,227, Brazil. 770 lbs., $109, Bolivia; 95,500 lbs., $9,369, France; 112,000 lbs., $11,480, England; 1,600 lbs., $235, Cuba; 300 lbs., $39, Nicaragua; 369,132 lbs., $39,998, England.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received inquiries from merchants in foreign countries who desire to buy or act as agents for the following named goods:

23662.*—A grocery firm in French Indo-China wishes to purchase ginseng. Quotations should be made c. i. f. Saigon. Payment will be made by 60 or 90 day draft against shipping documents. Samples should be submitted. Correspondence may be in English. References.

23649.*—A man in Spain desires to represent American manufacturers and exporters of aniline colors. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York. Correspondence may be in French or Spanish. References.

23650.†—A firm in England wishes to purchase paraffin wax candles in sizes 8, 10, and 12, packed in 1 or 3 pound packages and 6 dozen packages to a case.

23681.*—A chocolate manufacturer in Spain is in the market for pure crystallized vanillin. Quotations should be made c. i. f. destination. Payment will be made in advance. Correspondence may be in English. References.

23683.*—A firm in British East Africa wishes to purchase lime juice in large and small bottles, packed one dozen in a case. About 400 cases are needed annually. Lime juice is now being furnished at $3 for the small and $4 per dozen for the large bottles, c. i. f. Quotations should be made c. i. f. destination. Payment will be made by cash against documents. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

23686.*—A company in northwest India desires to be placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of leather dyes of different colors.

23694.*—A firm in Spain desires to secure an agency, on a commission basis, for the sale of cocoa and cinnamon. Quotations should be made c. i. f. destination. Terms desired are part payment on shipment and balance on arrival of goods at destination. Correspondence may be in English. References.

23702.*—A merchant in Arabia desires to purchase starch suitable for use in candy making. About 200 bags of 140 pounds each are needed four times a year. Samples and full information should be submitted. Quotations should be made c. i. f. destination. Sixty to ninety days' credit is desired. Reference.

23723.*—A company in British East Africa desires to purchase 1, 2, 3, and 5 gr. quinine tablets, put up in bottles of 25, 50, and 100 tablets, about 120 dozen bottles are needed annually; epsom salts in 1-ounce packages, 7 pounds to a box, and 16 boxes to a case, about 150 cases are needed annually; and also drugs in general. Goods should be packed in good strong cases to withstand transshipment. Quotations should be made c. i. f. destination. Payment will be made by cash against documents in New York. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

23726.*—A man in Switzerland is in the market for superphosphates, 18 per cent soluble in water, and other fertilizers and benzene. Quotations should be made c. i. f. Marseille. Payment will be made by cash against documents. Goods should be packed in 220-pound bags or barrels. Correspondence may be in English. References.

23736.‡—A company in France desires to be placed in porters of isinglass for clarifying purposes.

23737.*—A man in France is in the market for surgical gauze and cotton for hospital and medical uses. He also wishes to entertain an agency proposition. Quotations should be made c. i. f. French ports. Payment will be made by cash against documents. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Wilson Products Company, Inc., New York; capital, no par value, begin with $500; drugs, dyes, chemicals, paints; S. A. Lutz, H. A. Rosenberg, H. Taffer, 19 Cedar street.

Gabriel and Schall, Inc., New York; capital, $100,000. chemicals; H. and S. H. P. Schall, L. Gabriel, 205 Pearl street.

Brown Young and Company, New York; capital, $60,000; grocery, bakery, drug supplies; H. I. Rosner, H. Young, I. J. Brown, 1,001 East 167th street, Bronx.

Reider and Mesnicoff, Inc., New York; capital, $10,000; drugs, chemicals; I. Harrison, M. Mesnicoff, J. M. Reider, 794 2nd avenue.

The Pimbas Manufacturing Company, Inc., New York; capital, $25,000; toilet preparations; P. M. Lee, C. L. Barnes, M. D. Waller, Elmhurst.

Sweetser and Bainbridge, Inc., Town of Colonie, Albany County, N. Y.; capital, $16,000; copper, sulphate, by-products of copper, iron, steel; H. G. Batcheller, E. F. Bainbridge, S. P. Sweetser, Slingerlands.

Buffalo Chemical and Oil Company, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; capital, $5,000; chemicals, dyes, oils. F. L. and N. P. Hoff, F. B. Steele, 183 St. James Place, Buffalo.

Tanty, Inc., Freeport, N. Y.; capital, $60,000; perfumery, cologne, toilet powder, soaps, lotions; J. Jacquet, N. W. Leard, L. J. Maxwell, 65 Grand avenue, Freeport.

Talbot Manufacturing Company, Inc., New York; capital, $10,000; glue, gum, gelatin, bluing, saccharine; P. T. Campbell, C. H. Pennoyer, C. R. Allison, 115 Broadway.

The Roth Rock Stores, Inc., Dover, Del.; capital, $1,250,000; to carry on business of chemists, druggists, etc.; F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, Wilmington, Del.

The Carlo-Nitrate Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has increased its capital from $5,000,000 to $7,500,000.

The Eastern Chemical Company, Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated with a capital of $200,000.

The Electrical Chemical Company, Salisbury, N. C., has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000. The incorporators are M. A. Hodgin, C. L. Jurkley and others.

Brigham Young, Jr., Inc., Wilmington, Del.; capital, $50,000; to manufacture, sell and deal in and with patent medicines, drugs, chemicals, etc.; G. Fearon, K. M. Dougherty, E. Lynch, all of Wilmington.

Tincture and Extract Company, Philadelphia; capital, $150,000; to manufacture all kinds of drugs, chemicals, etc.. Leo Enggasser, E. Laerebee Dudley, W. C. Nan Dyke.

Badger Drug Company, Louisville, Ky.; capital, $5,000; Karl L. Badger, F. H. Bussey, Mildred B. Badger.

By-Products Company of Kentucky, Louisville; capital, $1,000; reclaiming of certain chemicals and greases; Adolph Reutlinger, Barton Cox, Walter S. Lapp.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
American Cyanamid	27	33
do preferred	49	54
By-Products Coke	162	167
Casein Co. of America	39	43
Davison Chemical	39	40
Dow Chemical	240	...
do preferred	100	101
Electro Bleaching	150	275
Federal Chemical	95	98
do preferred	103	105
Freeport Texas Sulphur	515	535
Grasselli Chemical	240	250
Grasselli Scrip	24	26
Harrison Bros.	195	...
do preferred	95	100
Hooker Electro Chemical	70	85
do preferred	80	90
Kentucky Solvay	235	265
Matheson Alkali (new)	...	60
do preferred	100	110
Merrimac Chemical	85	87
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	23	27
do preferred	19	23
Mulford Co., H. K.	63	67
Mutual Chemical	150	...
Niagara Alkali pfd	102	107
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	94	97
Rollin Chemical	...	50
do preferred	...	100
Semet Solvay Co.	322	328
Smith Agricultural Chemical	...	135
Solvay Process	310	330
Standard Chemical	110	135